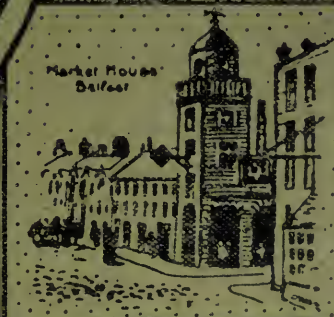
Ulster Journal of Archæology



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of the
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The Fall of Down, 1642.

BY THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

I.—LIEUTENANT DAVIES.

AMONG the many perplexing problems handed down to us by seventeenth-century writers, we may include the history of the siege and capture of Downpatrick by the insurgents in the earlier part of the year 1642. The author who ought to have left a clear and full account of what occurred on the occasion has slurred it over in a very unsatisfactory way.

Why the *Montgomery MSS.* contain so little on the subject, and that little not quite to the purpose, may be understood from the complaints lodged against the author's father, Sir James Montgomery, by Peter Hill and Valentine Payne. Further on, I take more particular notice of these complaints.[1]

The deposition (if we may so call it) of Lieutenant Edward Davies, printed by the Rev. George Hill, gives important particulars; but it will be seen that, in some respects, his statements conflict with William Montgomery's. The lieutenant was in Cromwell Castle during the siege, and remained therein for some time after the surrender. He may, therefore, claim to be heard as a witness. To some portions of his examination I must take exception. I have no doubt, however, he is correct in what he says as to the date at which the siege began, the insurgent leaders who took part in it, the terms of surrender, and generally as to what took place within his own experience.[2]

[1] Peter Hill's deposition [illegible] Payne's [illegible] vol. xi, pp. 11, 17.

[2] The examination of Lieutenant [illegible] notes to the *Montgomery MSS.* pp. 317, 318 [illegible]

Davies says "that he was in the Lord Cromwell's house in Downe-patrick when it was beseidged by the Lord Maginis Viscount Evagh, and Collonell Conne Oge ô Neile, the 9th of ffebruary, in the year 1641."[1] It is satisfactory to have the date of the beginning so definitely settled, and we can only regret that the deponent was not so explicit as to the time when the siege ended. He says "that *about six weeks after* Lieuf[t] Collonell Alexander Hamilton whoe comanded the s[d] Lord Cromwell's house did cappitulate wth the afores[d] Lord Maginis and Collonell ô Neile and did article with them for the surrender of the s[d] house."

The terms of surrender were, that Collonell Daniell Maginis should be sent to Killaleagh Castle and Mr. William Lloyd should remayne in the Lord Cromwell's house for the space of 14 daies as hostages for the performance of the said articles, secondly that all the amunition and provision in the house should be delivered upp to the s[d] Lord Maginis and Collonell ô Neil, and the halfe of all the musketts, firelocks and other Armes that were in the house, thirdly that the officers and souldiers belonging to the s[d] house should march away to Balentogher Castle with the rest of the Armes with flying coulors, droms beatinge, light matches, musketts laden, and bulett in theire mouthes, fourthly that the Lord Cromwells servants, and all others that had goodes in the house and were there themselves should have 14 daies tyme to transport themselves and theire goods to any Garrison belonging to the British forces.

The postscript or note appended to the deposition is valuable, both for the names it contains and for those that are missing:

And this exam[t] [beinge demanded] further saieth that he sawe the persons hereunder named in Downe and in Armes wth the rest at the delivery upp of the Armes and other provisions that were to be surrendered as aforesaid; vizt,

The Lord Evagh	Phelomy MacCoole ô Neile, deceased,
Conne oge ô Neile, deceased	William Gibons, of Bally-kinlar, deceased,
Daniel Magennis, now in prison	Rorey MacEver oge Magennis, deceased.
Patr. Macartan, now in prison	
Owen Macartan, now in prison	
George Russell of Rathmullan	

Two names are conspicuously absent, not only from the Davies [illegible] but from other examinations relating to our present subject [illegible] Magennis and Sir James Montgomery. The name "Con [illegible] appears only once in connection with the siege, and even [illegible] clerical error.

[illegible] There is no date; but, from the handwriting, I make no [illegible] set. If the existing document is the original, the blanks imply [illegible] to be filled in when "duly sworn"; in which case it is not a [illegible] however, attach any great importance to the technical defects. [illegible] that are none the better for the swearing.

The omission from all the statements hereinafter considered of the two names which had, a short time before, been most prominent in connection with the struggle in East Down, is worthy of particular notice.

II.—SIR CON MAGENNIS.

A few weeks before the siege of Down—of Cromwell Castle, rather—the most active among the Irish leaders in that county was Sir Con Magennis. How comes it that we hear nothing of him in connection with so important an incident in the war with which he had identified himself?

The Colonel Daniel (or Donnell) Magennis, above mentioned—younger brother of Sir Con Magennis of Newcastle—was examined on 9 June, 1653, while a prisoner at Carrickfergus. He gives this account of what he knew of the taking of Down:

The sayd exam^t^ being demanded, Whether hee was at the burning of Downpatterick, or where he was then, hee sayth hee was there a week before it was burnt, in company of his brother-in-law, Lieut-Generall Bryan ô Neile who that yeare came from beyond seas with Coll Plunckett, Hugh MacPhellimy Byrne, Con og ô Neile, and others whom he remembers not. And sayth that ye sayd Con ô Neile sent to the now Ld Maginis this exam^rs^ Nephew, to meete him the sayd Con og, and others whom he remembers not at a certaine place near Downpatterick with what forces hee could make to take the town, but before the sayd Con *(sic)* Maginis came and before the tyme prefixed for the meeting, the said Con og, with what forces he had, attempted the taking of ye sayd towne of Down: and got it, except my Lord Cromwell's house.

The "Con" of the last sentence is evidently a slip for "Lord." The same may be said of the "*Leu^t^* Maginnis" in what immediately follows:

And sayth that within a-weeke after the towne was taken, the sayd Lieut-Generall Bryan ô Neile and this exam^t^ came to Downpatterick they found the sayd Leu^t^ *(sic)* Magenis and Con og ô Neile, with Phillemy MacToole and other comanders under Con og ô Neile, and being then two or three days faceing the said Lord Cromwell's house, and endeavouring the gaining thereof from Lieut-Coll Hamilton & Lieut Thomas Abraham, & having laid seidg soe close against that house, and parleying with the sayd Lieut Coll Hamilton, The s^d^ Hamilton writt to my Lord Canneboyes that he would not deliver up the house on any tearmes unless that this exam^t^ (whom hee heard was then in towne) would be sent as pledg for the performance of the conditions that should bee agreed upon: whereupon this exam^t^ was sent to Killyleagh as pledg till the conditions were performed, and house delivered

up to Con og and to the rest, which done this exam[t] sayth he was released from Killyleagh. And further sayth not.[1]

[Not signed by examinant.]

Taken by vs
ROGER LYNDON
JOHN REDING

Colonel Donnell Magennis could not possibly forget—and the examiners would hardly allow him to forget—about his brother Sir Con, had the latter been at Downpatrick, or, indeed, elsewhere to the fore at the time in question.

I am almost convinced that Sir Con had died some time before the siege began. It is, at least, very remarkable how he drops out of sight after the Bloody Bridge executions, which must have occurred early in January 1642, if not before the close of December 1641. The two lady deponents, whom I have elsewhere cited[2]—Eliza Price and Eliza Crooker—relate how Sir Con died soon after, the victim of remorse. I do not suppose they invented the story; but how they came by it, we are not informed. The circumstances point—Peter Hill notwithstanding—to unwilling participation, on Sir Con's part, in an act of retaliation, for which Peter Hill, who boasts of sixty executions, was himself really more responsible.

The name of Sir Con Magennis, it may be objected, appears at least twice in documents later than January, 1641.

(1) In the proclamation of the Lords Justices and Council, bearing date the 8th of February, 1641–2, the very first name on the list of the proscribed is that of "Sir Con Magenis, of Newcastle, in the County of Down, Knt.," with a reward of £600 offered for his head.

Does this imply that Sir Con was living on the 8th of February, 1641–2?

Not necessarily. He may have been dead several weeks before—in the then state of communication—the fact would be known in Dublin. Even though "the State" had intelligence of his death, the name would appear on the black list, with a view to confiscation. To that end, in accordance with the ancient law of treason, the dead have, on some occasions, been formally arraigned in open court.

(2) In Major-General Robert Monroe's account of the engagement at Kilwarlin Wood (29 April, 1642), he says:

[1] *County Down Depositions*, folio 186. The existing MS. I take to be an office copy of the original (not now forthcoming). This would account for the want of signature of examinant, as well as for the slips above noted. Copies are in some instances re-signed by the officials before whom the original was taken.

[2] *The Bloody Bridge* pp. 7 and 11.

The enemy were commanded by Lord Evack, Mackartane, *Sir Con Macginnische*, and Sir Rory Macginnische . . . . Sir Rory Macginnische and Mackartanes, two active men, brothers, were killed with 150 more; with the loss of two men on our side, and four wounded.[1]

Monroe was, most likely, misinformed as to Sir Con. If he refers to the two chief men of the MacArtans, he was again mistaken. The brothers Patrick and Owen MacArtan were examined at Carrickfergus on 9 June, 1653[2] (same day as Colonel Donnell Magennis). Their names appear on the list at the end of the Davies deposition, marked "now in prison."

It was not easy for one in Monroe's position—a stranger and an enemy—to avoid mistakes in names, especially as there was, at the time, more than one Con Magennis.

I find one distinct reference to the death of Sir Con Magennis, and I have some confidence it is the only one to be found in the depositions.

"Arthur Magneisse (or Magennis), late of Ballynafarney,[3] in the County of Down," deposed on the 9th day of June, 1642, before Commissioners Hitchcock and Aldrich:

And he [deponent] hath bin deteyned in prison or hould by Sr Conn Magennis *in his liffetym*, and by means of one Richard Stanihurst, Lifetenant Col^l then, and *after their decease*, by Daniell oge Magneiss, as this deponent was credibly informed.

The deponent was, it may be inferred, set at liberty when Newry was re-taken by Lord Conway and Major-General Monroe, about the first of May, 1642. Although there is the usual vagueness in regard of time, he indicates a period of imprisonment *after the decease* of Sir Con Magennis.

This digression I have thought well to follow so far; the silence, in respect of Sir Con, of all deponents who give particulars of the siege of Down, having very forcibly taken my attention.

There is just one other that may be mentioned:

"Edward Sanders, of the Maze, in County Downe, gent., aged thirty-four years or thereabouts," was examined at Carrickfergus on oath, 9 June, 1653. He was one of Sir Arthur Tyrringham's company in Newry at the time of the outbreak; was made prisoner, and was carried to Lisnegarvey when the insurgents advanced to that town, on

[1] Printed by Sir John T. G[illegible]

[2] I have printed both examinations [illegible] Patrick Mac Artan was aged 63, and his brother Owen [illegible]

[3] There is a townland [illegible] Anaghlone, about four miles from [illegible] mentions Kilwarlin.

28 November, 1641. He was next taken to Sir Con's own house at Newcastle, and while detained there was witness to the arrival and departure of the Newry prisoners, who had been brought there to exchange for Irish prisoners detained in Lecale. He is able to give a list of the nine (or ten) executed in retaliation for the hanging of the Irish prisoners[1] (by Peter Hill, we can hardly doubt). He was obliged, he says, to go to the siege of Down. This portion of his deposition is worthy of attention here. It will be seen that, although he mentions the name of Sir Con Magennis, that gentleman was not of those taking part in the siege :

And he further saith that he was also forced to goe along wth ye Ld Maginis & the said Donell Mc Berne Maginis before Downpatrick about two months after the Irish were beaten at Lisnegarvey, & saith that the s^d^ Ld Maginis, Donell MacBerne Maginis & the two MacCartans (now in prison) were also there & had comand of men when the s^d^ towne was burnt & taken & the Ld Cromwells house, and Mr Russell of Rathmullan was very active & gave & sent Intelligence, & this exam^t^ did see the s^d^ Russell & his sonne who were often at Newcastle with Sir Con Maginis *before* the taking of Downe, but afterwards knoweth not what passed, for that he made an escape from Downe to Saul Castle to Mr Kinnason.[2]

The phrase "*before* the taking of Downe" is indefinite in regard of time. It is, however, clear enough that Sir Con was not at the siege or taking of Down ; and had he then been to the fore, we should have had some reference to his whereabouts from one or other of the many who were examined from East Down.

III.—SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY.

As already intimated, if we had no other information on the subject than the scrap left by William Montgomery of Rosemount, we should come to a wrong conclusion as to his father's action during the siege of Down. Indeed, the able and learned editor of the *Montgomery MSS.* has been led into error by the faith he put in his text, as I show presently.

In the beginning of his eighteenth chapter, William Montgomery says :

I find Sir James Montgomery addressed to by a letter of the gentlemen of the Ardes and Claneboys, for his protection, dated ultimo January, 1641. This was whilst he was defending Lecaile against Irish incursions.

[1] See *The Bloody Bridge*, pp. 15–16.

[2] *Depositions*, Dec. 1653, p. 173. Sanders' other examination, containing the names of [illegible] at Bangor, at Belfast, at Belfast, &c., is recently numbered).

[illegible] remark that [illegible] examinations herein cited as taken at Carrickfergus in 1653, [illegible] object of making out a charge of murder against the three leaders then in [illegible]

I find by certificate of above 30 gentlemen of the Ardes, dated the 15th March 1641, that Sir James did levy a regiment of foote and troope of horse, and therewith (at his owne charges) did maintain Downpatrick against the Magennises and MacCartans, repelling them when they entered Lecaile, and banishing the inbred Romanists of that barrony thereout, taking their castles and putting garrisons therein, till, by advertisement that Con oge O'Neile, with great forces from Ardmagh and Tyrone, was coming to join the Magennises, and he was thereupon recalled by his brother, the Lord Montgomery, to save the sea-ports by which relief from Scotland and England must come as expected; and himself to quarter in that barrony.

I have two letters of advice, dated in February, 1641, directed to Sir James from the Lord his brother, of the danger which the Ardes, with Hollywood parish and all the sea coasts stood in, from the said Con's descent, which made him march his regiment and troope through the enemy's country of Dufferin and Castlereagh, and to quarter in and about the said parish to be at hand to join with his said brother, for preserving it, with Newtown, Bangor, and Comerer towns and parish, and chiefly to stopp Con's coming into the Ardes and sea coasts. For which purpose they made forts (by the vulgar called trenches) at Dundonald and other passes.—*Montgomery MSS.*, pp. 323, 324.

The "certificate" mentioned in the foregoing relates not to the siege of Down, but to occurrences of earlier date. Downpatrick was Sir James's headquarters on his coming into Lecale early in December 1641[1]; and while he kept his forces in that neighbourhood there was no siege. The main object of his leaving Down, we are told, was to prevent Con O'Neill joining the Magennises; whereas the fact is that this much-dreaded *Con O'Neill had already joined the* [illegible] before Down, as early as 9 February, 1641-2, and there is no trace that any attempt was made to stop the said Con O'N[illegible] to Down. This consideration alone, to my mind, [illegible] into the centre-piece of William Montgomery's [illegible]

The Rev. George Hill has the following note to [illegible] to the foregoing extract:

> Whilst Sir James's small force was [illegible] strength of the Magennises and Macartans, he [illegible] now for the first time printed, explaining [illegible] his position from want of necessary supplies [illegible] to the Earl of Ormond, is preserved amo[illegible]
>
> The date of the letter which made [illegible] "22 December, 1641." The learned editor [illegible] siege of Down began before this date, [illegible] without the alternative of any other suggestion. We [illegible]

[1] [illegible]

note before us, he seems to have forgotten about the deposition of Lieut. Edward Davies (which he also prints), fixing the beginning of the siege on 9 February, 1641–2.

Referring to the certificate of the thirty gentlemen of the Ardes—what is the meaning of such a thing at all? Why should such a certificate be necessary? We can hardly suppose that it was got up without necessity or object. The complaints made against Sir James by Peter Hill and Captain Valentine Payne, doubtless, furnish the explanation.

On 9 August, 1642, Payne swore an information before Sir Robert Meredith—who, in other examinations taken by him, is described as "Chancellor of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer"—a prominent member of the Privy Council in Dublin. This information, or deposition, is already published in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (vol. xi, pp.14–17). At present, I merely refer to the principal passages. It is evident that, between Payne and the local territorialists on the one hand, and Sir James Montgomery on the other, a serious disagreement had broken out as early as the month of November. There is some difference in respect of time between Payne's statement and William Montgomery's. The latter will have it that Sir James came first into Lecale early in December. Writing so many years after the event, an author who, at the best, was rather slovenly in the matter of dates,[1] must give way to the deponent who was in the fray, and made his statement within three-quarters of a year from the time of the occurrence.

Indeed, it all but appears that Sir James was scarcely welcome in Lecale. At the baronial meeting, held at Ballee, Payne, as he alleges, was chosen "to gather the strength of the barony." With the two hundred men in the pay of the county, the Lord Cromwell's troop, the foot company already in Down, and the volunteers, Payne had a muster of six hundred men and above, fairly well armed—a force which he considered sufficient to defend the town of Downpatrick. In all this there is a pretty plain suggestion that Sir James Montgomery's services were not required there. Sir James, it would also appear, asserted his superior right as holding a commission from the King. What passed, in consequence, is set forth in lively terms by Payne. The upshot of the strife was that Sir James struck his tents, and left his rivals to show their prowess.

Payne gives a very different account of Sir James's musters from what we read in the *Montgomery MSS.* He deposes that—

[1] In respect of occurrences at Downpatrick, he certainly deserves this character.

The s[d] S[r] James did not bring with him above seven score men, but *Raysed his regiment in Lecale* and got both meale and oats out of most of the howses in Lecale for his provisions; and after, say, eight or nyne weeks stay, in the towne of Downe, the said S[r] James Montgomery, without giving more than one day's warning, deserted the towne of Downe, carrying with him much provision and most of all the able men of the towne of Downe and Barronie of Lecale, and took the carrs and horses from the townsmen of Down and would not permit them to carry away their goods, as many of the said townesmen grievosely compleyned to this deponent.

There is evident exaggeration in saying that Sir James carried with him "most of all the able men of the town and barony." Those whom he had enlisted in Lecale, perhaps, went with him; but these could not be so many more than Payne had himself gathered, if *so* many. Payne continues:

And this deponent hearing that the said S[r] James was to leave the said towne, then preyed the Lord Viscount Claneboy to send some of his regiment to defend the said towne: which his Lo[pp] did endeavour to doe. But the Rebells having Intelligence of the said S[r] James his deserting, and lying nearer than his Lo[pps] forces, got into the towne of Downe before his Lo[pps] cold be drawne thither; yet his Lo[pp]s Lyfetenant-Collonell got into the house of the Lord Cromwell, and did defend it a longue tyme, [& at last yeelded] on honorable conditions.

There is a difficulty in what he says about the Irish forces lying nearer than those of Viscount Clannaboye; that is, at less than seven miles—the distance of Killyleagh. The allegation, if true, implies that Sir James's "desertion" did not take place until the various insurgent detachments had mustered—at Loughinisland, perhaps.[1]

In spite, however, of all minor difficulties, and the bitterness with which both Val. Payne and Peter Hill bring forward their charges, there is no escape from the conclusion that—be the reason what it may—Sir James Montgomery took no part in the defence of Down (town or castle) against the forces led on by Lord Magennis, Con oge O'Neill, and the two MacArtans—Patrick and his brother Owen—in February and March 1642.

The other charges preferred by Payne against Sir James Montgomery shed a lurid light on the policy which "the State" commanders were expected to pursue towards non-combatants on the side of the Irish. It is urged that Sir James, while in Down, had the hardihood to protect some parties who [illegible] went into rebellion[1]

[1] The [illegible] from Con oge O'N[illegible] Donnell Magenn[illegible]

The suggestion is, that if they had been hanged in time, they could not, further on, have so offended. The exceptional lenity shown to the wife and children of George Russell of Rathmullen, shows but too clearly what the general practice was towards the unarmed relations of those Irish who took any part in the civil war, commonly called (but, indeed, miscalled) rebellion. There is no evidence whatever that George Russell had act or part in any murder. The statement made current by Harris, on the accusation of Peter Hill,[1] receives no support from other sources.

This brings me to the ungracious task of examining certain matters which could not have called for such attention now had some writers better understood their duty towards posterity. So far from considering the merits of statements put forth at a time of panic and passion, they have, by way of embellishment, added romance to romance.

(To be continued.)

Old Belfast Signboards.

EDITED BY ISAAC W. WARD.

(Continued from vol. xi, page 175.)

(EXTRACT FROM THE "ULSTER TIMES.")

FEAR of trespassing too far upon the space of the *Ulster Times* obliges me to withhold my remarks on many other signboards of merit, such as 'The Ballymena Coach,' by Blair of North Street; 'The Boar Hunt,' by Morrison—a painting in fresco, worthy of the pencil of Schneyders; 'The Sportsman' of Neill the gunsmith, equal in every respect to Edwin Landseer's most successful efforts; 'Caledonia,' a sweet allegorical piece, by Steed of Limekiln Dock; and 'The Bird in the Hand worth Two in the Bush,' by Millikin of Ann Street. There is likewise a 'View of Dumbarton Castle,' by Robinson of High Street, which I am compelled to pass over, as well as numerous heraldic subjects, such as 'The Glasgow Arms,' and 'The Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Arms,' in North Queen Street, all productions of much ability in their several styles, but of which I shall

[1] The fact that Peter Hill *swears* to the accusation does not make evidence, as it was only hearsay, and he does not indicate who his informants were.

probably append a notice to my articles in the *Northern Whig*. I regret to be obliged, also, to leave out for the present the specimens of sculpture in High Street, especially Murney's 'Mandarin,' and 'The Highlander' of Keenan in Ann Street, both works of no common genius; as is likewise 'The Golden Boar,' over the door of Jamieson the brush-maker, in North Street, which, to my eye, is fully equal to the celebrated 'Bronze Boar' of Pietro Tacca in the Market Place at Florence. Nor is it generally known that this identical boar of Jamieson is a veritable antique, and one of the most interesting in Belfast. It is no less than the crest of one of our most eminent merchants of former days, Waddell Cunningham, and once stood on a pillar in front of his house in Hercules Place [now the site of the Provincial Bank]. It passed, at his decease, under the hammer of the auctioneer, into the possession of a medical gentleman in High Street, in whose collection it remained for many years, until finally purchased by Jamieson, and elevated into its present situation. Of the accuracy of this narrative, the reader may satisfy himself by referring to the statue itself, in which he will find that the fore feet of the animal rest upon a shield charged with four lions passant, the quarterings of the name of Cunningham.

"I must now tear myself away from this my pleasing task, in qualifying myself for which I have spent so many hours—

> '— — not in noise, or lust, or wine,
> But search of deep Philosophy,
> Wit, eloquence, and poesy.'

I am impelled to lay my thoughts before the public, not only in order to promote a true taste for art, and to encourage its most ancient and, to my mind, most delightful application, but likewise to afford a specimen of how works of this kind ought to be reviewed, and to exhibit the profundity of learning and research, and the unlimited use of technical terms of art, which it is necessary to bring to such an undertaking. Satisfied also that, on a comparison of my critique with those of others, you and the public will concur with me in opinion that 'of all cants in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrisy be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most disgusting.'

"Your obedient servant, G."

The writer of the above was Edmund Getty.

Benn *History of Belfast*, vol. ii., page 114, says: "There were many public-houses in Smithfield with emblematical signs, these houses, no doubt, depending chiefly on the custom during the market day . . .

The only emblematical sign which we remember was one on the east side of the square. The inscription was :

> 'Ye Gentlemen and Archers good,
> Come in, and drink with Robin Hood ;
> If Robin Hood be dead and gone,
> Come in, and drink with Little John.'

The 'Archers good' were depicted in Lincoln green, with bows and arrows, chasing the wild deer in sylvan scenery ; and the 'Little John' who invited the cattle-drovers and idlers of Smithfield to come in and partake of his hospitality 'for a consideration,' was a man above six feet high, and large in proportion."

EDWARD GRIBBEN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
OCCUPIED THIS SHOP FROM 1841, FOR SIXTY YEARS.

OLD BELFAST SIGNBOARDS FROM 1739, WITH TRADERS' NAMES, &C.

1739—Francis Joy, *The Belfast News-Letter*, Bridge Street ... The Peacock
,, William Clelland, Tobacco and Groceries ... ... Highlandman
,, Henry Agnew, Tobacco and Groceries ... ... Four Sugar Loaves
,, William MacGill, Spirits and Grocery, Church Lane ... King's Head
James Henderson, do. do. (successor)
,, Alexander Stewart, Grocer and Seedsman, High Street (next Church Lane) ... ... Orange Tree
,, Henry Hamilton (Shop and D. House to let), South End of North Street ... ... Nag's Head
,, Robt. and John Calwell, Grocers, North Street, next door to Race Horse
,, John Potts, Bookseller, Bridge Street ... ... Angel and Bibles
,, George Weals, Hardware and Drapery, removed from Bridge Street into High Street, between The Seven Stars and The Crown
,, Thomas Hemming, Innkeeper, Corn Market, or The Shambles ... ... The George Inn
1747—Gilbert Orr, Woollen Draper, High Street (next Post Office) ... ... Seven Stars

1750—Hugh Barnett, General Grocer, Bridge Street ... ... The Key
1752—John Ozier, School Teacher, Waring Street ... The Eagle and Child
1753— —— Kidd, Ship Agent, on the Quay ... ... (?) The Koulikhan
,, John Walkinshaw, Tavern Keeper, near the Stone Bridge, The Rose
1754—William Hopes, Distiller, Waring Street, next the Rose and Crown
,, James Tough (Lost a Horse from his Fields) ... Sign of "Colerain"
,, Robert Wills, Postmaster, (he died 29 Nov., 1758); to be let, Lofts adjoining the Weigh-house over The Vaults
,, John Kennedy, Cutler, Castle Street, next door to The Still (John MacKelvey)
,, Francis Graham, Innkeeper, Castle Street (Place), The Donegall Arms

The other landlords of this inn after Francis Graham (1754–62) were Adrian von Brackley (1762–73), James MacKane (1773–85), James Sheridan (1785–91), Thomas Wilson (1791–1820), John C. Sloan (1820–37), Jas. Sloan (1837–39), John Moore (1839–57).

JAMES MACKEAN, GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT, 51, DONEGALL STREET (1835).

1755—William Eccles, General Grocer ("A Young Beginner"), Church Lane ... ... The Sugar Loaf
1756—Legge, Hyde & Co., Sugar Refiners and Grocers, Rosemary Lane ... ... The Sugar House
1757—John Hay, Bookseller, Bridge Street (but removed to High Street, May 1759) ... ... The Two Bibles
,, Exhibition of a Tall Youth, 7 ft. 3 in. high, with 3 rows of teeth, Castle Street, at the White Hart
,, Hugh Hawthorne, Ship Agent, Pottinger's Entry ... The Dolphin
1758—Henry Fitzpatrick, Woollen Draper, Bridge Street ... The Fan
,, John Knox, Watchmaker, High Street ... ... The Large Watch
,, Mrs. Dyatt, Innkeeper, High St. (?), The Three Furs and Grape Tavern
1759—James Peacock, Saddler, North Street ... Saddle and Spatterdash
,, Catherine Radcliff, Innkeeper, Ann Street, near Long Bridge ... ... The Cock Inn
1760—J. Fivey (of Loughbrickland), High Street ... The Seven Stars
,, MacKedy & Elder, Grocers and Seedsmen, High St. The Orange Tree
1761—John Kyle, Grocer and Oils, High Street ... ... The Crown
,, John Orr, Carpets and Woollens, North Street ... Weavers' Sheers
,, James Anderson, Hosier, Church Lane ... The Stocking

1761—Richard Wright, Hatter (from London and Dublin; opens shop now in High Street) ... ... The Hat
1763—Andrew MacClenachan, Breeches Maker, near the Market House ... ... Buck and Breeches
,, James Bellamy, Innkeeper, North Street ... The King's Arms
,, Robert MacCullough, Auctioneer, opposite Market House ... ... The Cross Guns
,, James Kenley, Apothecary, High Street ... ... The Phœnix
1764—Margaret MacElweane (House to be Sold), North Street, The Sun
,, Daniel Pomerade, Engraver, lodges in North Street at The Still
,, Robert Tannagh, Bootmaker, Corn Market ... ... The Boot
,, Alexander Orr, Grocer, Bridge Street, Naked Boy and Tea Canister
,, Daniel MacCrodden, Innkeeper, Linenhall Street (now Donegall Street) ... ... Hamilton Arms

1765—James Brown, next door in Mill Street to The Shovel House
,, Archibald Hyndman, Grocer and Tobacconist, Bridge Street ... ... The Golden Key
,, Moses Dawson, Ladies' Bootmaker, North Street ... The Boot
,, David Freeman, Boot and Spatterdash Maker, Old Kay, The Black Boy
,, John Ferguson (advertises Salt), North Street ... Blackamoor's Head
1785—J Sheridan, Innkeeper, Ann Street ... ... The Barley Mow

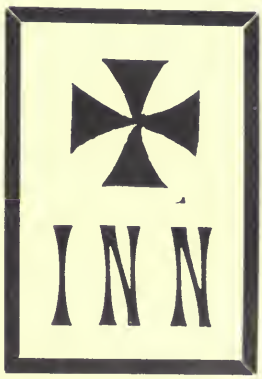
HOTELS.

1819—Thomas Wilson, 9, Castle Street (Place) ... Donegall Arms
,, William Jameson, 45, North Street ... ... King's Arms
,, Patrick Linn, 1, Castle Street (Place) ... ... White Cross

This inn was close to the Donegall Arms at the corner of Legg's Lane (now Lombard Street) about 1770 80; James Mathews was the landlord. Patrick Linn died in 1831, having kept the White Cross for over 50 years.

Taverns and Public Houses.

1819—James Clarke, Hammond Court ... ... Hope Tavern
,, James Canavan, Carrickfergus Street (now North Queen Street) ... ... Ship Tavern
,, Alexander Davie, 126, North Street ... ... Red Cow
,, Jane Davis, 29, Smithfield ... ... Irish Arms
,, William Dunlop, 82, Ann Street ... ... Wheat Sheaf
,, William Dunlop, 140, High Street ... ... Bear Tavern
,, John Fitzpatrick, 3, West Street ... ... Boot and Crown
,, Thomas Gibbs, 29, Carrickfergus Street (now North Queen Street) ... ... Lord Wellington
,, Andrew Gibson, 1, May Street ... . Wheat Sheaf
,, Eliza Gilliland, 99, North Street ... ... Hare and Hounds
,, Mary Graham, 88, North Street ... ... White Cross
,, Bernard Gribben, 84, Hercules Street ... ... Tailors' Arms
,, Edward Gribben, 69, Smithfield ... ... Shamrock
,, Patrick Griffen, 1, Blue Bell Entry ... ... Red Cross Tavern
,, Maxwell Halliday, 26, Corn Market ... ... Mail Coach
,, William Harrison, 5, Hanover Quay ... ... The Cumberland
,, David Hudson, 160, North Street ... ... The Eagle
,, Mary Kerr, 33, Pottinger's Entry ... ... White Cross
,, Daniel MacClean, 65, Ann Street ... ... Golden Lion



OLD SIGNBOARD OF WHITE CROSS INN, NORTH STREET, BELFAST.

,, W. MacMaster, 132, North Street ... . The Horse
,, Daniel Miskelly, 1, Rosemary Street ... ... Buck's (Stag's) Head
,, Francis O'Neill, 14, Rosemary Street ... ... Belfast Arms
,, Hugh Ross, 57, Ann Street ... ... Bird in Hand
,, Mary Scott, 76, North Street ... . Wheat Sheaf
,, Bernard Thomas, 1, Quay Lane ... Edinburgh
,, John Walker, 33, Carrickfergus Street (now North Queen Street) ... ... The Highlandman
,, John Wheeler, Ballymacarrett . . The Glass House

Inns and Hotels.

1840—John Moore, 9, Castle Place .. . The Donegall Arms
,, Charles Kerns, 25, Donegall Place . . The Royal
,, George Davis, 7, Corn Market ... The Plough
,, Mrs. Faloon, Commercial Buildings .. The Commercial

This hotel was started by Francis Ward in 1824. The Faloons purchased in 1828. William Faloon was the father of Wm. H. Faloon, Q.C.

1840—Mrs. O'Neill, 20, Rosemary Street ... ... The Belfast Arms
,, William Vint, 104, North Street ... ... The Cross Keys
,, W. MacWilliams, 158, North Street ... ... The Eagle
,, John Coburn, 68, North Street ... ... The North Star
,, Thomas Cunningham, 47, North Street... ... The Queen's Arms
,, James Keenan, 73, Ann Street ... ... The Highlandman
,, Mrs. Clark, 7, Hammond's Court ... ... The Hope
,, Andrew Small, 9, Waring Street ... ... The Queen's Arms
,, James Watt, 39, Waring Street ... ... The Thistle

THE POTTINGER ARMS.
OLD PICTURE SIGN SAID TO HAVE BEEN PAINTED BY JAMES ATKINS.
Photo by A. R. Hogg.

Tavern Keepers.

1840—Sarah Gibb, 57, North Queen Street .. ... The Wellington
,, James Nelson, 17, North Queen Street ... The Punch Bowl
,, Sarah O'Neill, 21, Limekiln Dock ... ... The Hope
,, John Sheals, 12, Wilson's Court ... The Harp and Shamrock
,, William Wardlow, 61, North Queen Street ... The Shakespeare
,, Mrs. Stewart, 95, High Street ... ... The Cumberland
,, James Stewart, 19, Castle Lane, The Theatre

Grocers.

1840—Thomas and William Gilmore, High St, The Golden Elephant
,, Forster Green, High Street, The Golden Canister
,, Henry Murney, High Street, The Chinese Mandarin

THE MANDARIN.

The following note has been supplied by John Henry Blaney of 1183, Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal. :

Referring to the appended note to the article on "Old Belfast Signboards" in the April number of the Journal, permit me to furnish two from personal observation, and one upon the authority of a person who was a native of Belfast, who, if alive now, would be fully 90 years old.

On the north side of John Street,[1] not far from North Street, there was an angular-shaped signboard projecting over the door of a coffin-maker's shop, on which was painted the figure of a coffin, and underneath, in large letters, appeared this information :

COFFINS MADE AND MENDED HERE.

The above signboard was in existence in 1851 1854.

In Gamble Street (south side), between Corporation Street and the dock, a signboard projected from a house known as "Clay's Tavern," on which were painted a tree, a bird, a bell, and a fish, which according to the interpretation given by that well-known authority on matters local or otherwise—Paddy Bloomfield signified "the tree that never grew, the bird that never flew, the bell that never rung, nor the fish that never swum."

The following was vouched for by an old Belfastman as having been in Cromac Street in his boyhood, over a chimney-sweep's shop :

All you who want your chimneys clean,
A trial give to my machine ;
I am ready and willing at your call,
To try and serve to please you all :
In town or country, it is all the same,
My reputation to maintain,
My object is the public weal :
Your most obedient, Smith O'Neil.

More than twenty years after having first seen this signboard in Bush Street, San Francisco, I learned from its owner that he was born in Belfast, and his name was William O'Neil, no doubt confirming the assertion of my friend, that he had seen a similar signboard in Belfast in his boyhood ; perhaps a relative to the San Francisco chimney-sweep.

[1] This was [illegible]

The Dialect of Ulster.

Glossary of Words in the Ulster Dialect, chiefly used in the Midland and North-Western Counties.

By John J. Marshall.

(Concluded.)

A. B. C., the alphabet.
A. B. C's., the letters of the alphabet.
Adam's ale, water.
Agin, against.
Agnail, a piece of skin hanging over or above the nail, and often painful.
Alliways, aloes.
Alleblaster, alabaster.
Arrand, an errand.
Ast, asked.
At all, used in terminating a sentence: as, "how are you *at all!*"

Bab, to bob.
Back of beyont, nowhere: a long distance.
Bad scran, a mild asseveration. [fully.
Baffle off, to resist successBag, the stomach.
Bags, the stomach and intestines.
Bag-fox, a fox that has been captured and carried in a bag; hence the phrase, to "run like a *bag-fox*."
Baloo, balow, a nursery term.
Balluster, ballister, a banister.
Band, two lengths of rushes knotted together, used for binding beets or sheaves of flax.
Bang beggar, a person appointed after the establishment of Workhouses, to collect the beggars into such places.
Bar, a striking incident or occurrence: the narration of such occurrence.
Barber[1], a cow who has acquired the habit of eating the tails of other cattle. "She is neither a *barber* nor a *kicker*" is a recommendation commonly given by a seller.
Bark, to cough: a cough.
Barkened, toughened or blackened (as by weather or fire).
Barney, a confidential chat; to talk confidentially.
Be, in the sense of *must*, is invariable for all persons; as, "I *be* to go," "they *be* to get it."
Bed, to litter.
Bedding, litter; littering.
Beefers, cattle that are being fattened.
Beeking, roasting hot (as under a summer sun).
Bellyband, a saddle girth.
Beetle-or-needle, a game played by children at Christmas time as follows:—The pin is held in the shut hand, the head being *beetle*, and the point *needle*; the person guessing correctly which end is uppermost, or next the thumb, wins the pin; but if they guess wrongly, a pin is paid as forfeit to the holder.
Betimes, occasionally, once in a while.
Biddable, obedient.
Bile, a boil.
Birn, the genital parts of an animal, such as a cow or sheep.
Blade, to trim or take the outer leaves off cabbage or similar plants. [shout.
Blare, to roar, to bellow, to
Blind-ditch, an earthen fence not planted with bushes.
Blue-bough, the blossom of the flax plant.
Boiling, a quantity of things or persons; as, "the whole *boiling* of them."
Bo-man (form of Boo-man).
Bone, to seize, to lay hold of.
Bone-dry, thoroughly dry.
Boon, a gang of workers.
Borock, an iron stake for tying cattle to.
Bouncing, fine, large, smart (applied to a young woman).
Box-barrow, a hand barrow.
Brallaghan, a sturdy boy.
Brand-new, quite new.
Break-ditch, a cow that will not remain in her own pasture.
Brissle, to scorch.
Broo, good opinion; e.g., "I never had any *broo* of the County Council."
Brulliament (form of Brilliament).
Buckle, to marry.
Buggan (meaning of word not ascertained); "as soft as *buggan*" is used as a term of comparison.
Bulls, the bars of wood in a harrow into which the pins are set. The size of a harrow is indicated by the number of bulls; as, a *six-bull* harrow, an *eight-bull* harrow.
Bun, the tail of a hare or rabbit.
Butter-fingered, having fingers soft like butter, and unable to bear heat.
By-chap, an illegitimate son.

Calceeried, imbecile; as, "the woman is *calceeried*."
Calf-lick, cow-lick, a tuft of hair on the head lying in a contrary direction to the remainder.
Cam (*c* as in cook), a V-shaped dish used for melting lead or tallow.
Carried, excited, enthusiastic, beside oneself, of a light volatile disposition. It is said of a person, "she's a carried-away creature."
Chain, a weaver's warp.
Cheeks, the side-posts of a door.
Chimmy, shimmy, a chemise.
Chinwhack, impudent talk from a child or an inferior.
Chitterareery, a hedge songbird, usually applied to the yellow-hammer.
Claughin (form of the word Clatchin'). [cow.
Cleaning, the afterbirth of a
Cleg, the gadfly.

[1] In a previous issue this word was given as *Bailer* by a clerical error. In its present form the meaning is apparent.—J. J. M.

Clipeclash, a talebearer.
Clishmaclaver, a talkative busybody.
Clocker, a broody fowl.
Colf, to cram; to eat gluttonously.
Comply, one thing fitting well to another, as a bandage to a wound.
Contrairy, contrary.
Cope (form of COWP).
Corbie, corby, a rook or crow.
Cosher, to gossip.
Cosherer, one who visits a neighbour's house for the purpose of gossiping.
Cove-ceiling, a ceiling to a room whose walls are only about half the height of the room.
Cranky, of short, uncertain temper.
Creel-pig, a young pig.
Crock, a large earthenware vessel used for holding milk or cream.
Cruddle, to curdle.
Curcudyagh, sitting side by side around the fire.
Curnoble, to beat or chastise.

Damp, a swoon; as, "she fell into a *damp*."
Dancing mad, violently angry.
Dang, a softening of *damn*: as an imprecation.
Dead-nip, a blue mark on the body similar to what would be caused by a nip, but not arising from any assignable cause.
Dhurgan, an unwieldy irregular mass; sometimes said of a clumsy fellow.
Diddy, a pap or teat.
Dido, a caper or antic.
Difercu (form of DIAPER).
Do up, to litter and settle farm animals, such as horses and cattle, for the night.
Down rain, moisture coming through a leaking roof.
Drabbled, draggled.
Drammock, raw oatmeal and water. "As wet as *drammock*" (common saying).
Draw, to remove the entrails of a fowl.
Drilch, a long satisfying drink; to give a drink to.
Dry cow, a cow that has ceased giving milk.
Duck's-meat, a scummy growth upon the surface of stagnant water.
Dulbert, a dullard, a stupid person.

Ev, iv, of.

Faired, weather cleared up.
Fairy finger, the foxglove.
Falling sickness, epilepsy.
Fall out, to quarrel.
Fastened man, a man of middle age.
Feen a hate, not a bit or particle.
Figmagarey, a useless object of attention, a childish toy.
Fike (variant of FYKE), to busy oneself uselessly with the hands.
Fissenless (Fr. *foison*-less), without substance, innutritious.
Flappers, a name given to full-fledged wild ducks on the shores of Lough Neagh.
Flinn, an energetic tomboy.
Fly, knowing, wide-awake.
Fond, attached to: used in reference to inanimate objects. A woman will say of a sticking door that "it is *fond*."
Foosther (form of FLOOSTHER).
French fiddle, a mouth organ.
Frosted, a horse's shoes prepared for walking on an icy surface.

Gadderman, an *old-fashioned*, 'cute, undersized child.
Gayshin, a thin, pale, ghostly person.
Geg, to chaff, to banter.
Glaam, to make a grab for; an attempt to grasp.
Glabber, to talk unconnectedly or without sense.
Glakes, a mechanical appliance on the lever principle to aid in churning; there is also another variety termed *Double-Glakes*.
Gludyen, a clumsy, ungainly fellow.
Glunterpipe, glunterhorn, a foolish, unintellectual person.
Gooran, a weed having a very large green leaf.
Gove, to stare open-mouthed.
Govey, a person who stares vacantly.
Gowpen, a gripping [illegible] or tingling pain.
Grammle, to grasp [illegible]
Gutt, tall, generally [illegible] impudent variety.
Gullion, a pool of muddy water or sediment [illegible]
Gumph [illegible]

Guttle, to drink with a noise resembling that made by a duck with her bill in a puddle.
Greg, to tease a person by disappointing them.

Half sir, a person in rank between a gentleman and a farmer.
Hand's-turn, help, assistance.
Hard-bough, the seed vessel on ripening flax.
Highmadandy, an uncultured rich person, a purse-proud illiterate.
Hippins, baby cloths.
Hot-foot, with speed, in a hurry.

Ill-farred, contrary, ill-favoured: a term applied to children of a bold, nasty disposition.
In co, intimate with; in partnership.
Income, an ulcerous swelling formed unexpectedly.

Jacks, (1) a girl's game played with small pebbles; (2) the pebbles used in the game.
Jergers, creaking boots.

Keeping, creating; as, "was I *keepin*, a noise?"
Kinch, a revengeful act or blow.
Kippage, a state of uncontrollable rage or excitement; as, "she flew into a *kippage*."
Kyltieit, light-headed or giddy in behaviour.

Lay, to re-steel a plough-iron.
Laypoke, a hanging pouch depending from the breast of a goose.
Learn, used in the sense of "to teach."
Leather, a ladder.
Level, a large quantity of gossip.
Lifter, a person who lifts [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] very lazily.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Maglamphus, maglundy, a clumsy person of low intelligence.
Mannerly, polite, having good manners.
Measled, mottled or spotted.
Melatty, a mulatto; applied to anyone of a yellow or sallow complexion.
Melt, the life; as, "I'll knock the *melt* out of you."
Mizzle, (1) a light rain; (2) to go, to run. The following epigram involves both meanings:

"How monarchs die is easily explained,
And thus it might upon their tomb be chizzel'd—
As long as George the Fourth could reign, he reigned,
And then he *mizzled*."

Moan, to have pity for; to regret for the sake of another; as, "he will have to pay the whole costs of the lawsuit." "Well, I don't *moan* him; he has plenty of money."
Morrow, a team or pair of horses for ploughing; as, "I must borrow a horse to *morrow*."
Mum-chance, stupid, staring vacantly.

Nadger, a 'cute, wide-awake person; generally applied to those that are undersized.
Neese, to sneeze.
Nobby, fine, stylish.
Not can do, cannot do.
Notionsome, notionate, whimsical, erratic.

Obligement, a favour; to oblige.
Old chat, impudence, disrespectful talk.
Ouncels, a beam and scales for weighing.
Out-bye, without, in the open air.

Padded, trampled into paths; trampled.
Pallion, an unfashionable or awkward garment.
Panade, sop made of loaf bread and sweetmilk.
Pancrock, a large, shallow, earthenware vessel.
Pather (Eng. Patter), to make a noise as of lightly running feet.
Pedlar's cream, the froth and small particles of butter floating on the buttermilk after churning, when the butter has been taken off.
Peery, a spinning top.
Perished, starved with cold.
Pit, a heap of potatoes, etc., covered with earth, to preserve them during the winter.
Plop, the sound made by a body falling into a liquid.
Pluffy, presenting a swelled or bloated appearance.
Plug, a short, rather stout person.
Polis, police.
Power, a great number, a large quantity.
Powter, powlter, to work aimlessly; to search or work aimlessly through soft earth or mud.
Pray prayers, to invoke punishment by the Higher Power upon an offending person's head.
Prison bars, a game played by boys.
Prughy, a small confined apartment, or house of very limited room.

Ragnail (see AGNAIL).
Ramgunshugh, an unwieldy, illiterate person.
Ramlet, remlet, a remnant, a remainder.
Ranther, to wander aimlessly about.
Recaive, receive.
Redd, to comb the hair with a coarse-toothed comb.
Redding comb, a coarse-toothed comb.
Red lane, the throat.
Render, (1) to melt down any fat substance; usually applied to lard; (2) a coat of plaster on joints of slates, or on a ceiling.
Rennet bag, a calf's stomach.
Rickle, a rough, loose heap.
Rift, to belch.
Robin-run-the-hedge, bindweed.
Roitery, a large number or collection; as, "she came to the door with a *roitery* of children."
Rough-leaf, the true leaf of a plant in distinction from its seed leaf; thus, turnips are ready for thinning when they are in the *rough-leaf*.
Rug, to pull (as the hair).
Rummlegarey, a talkative, illogical person; a nonsensical speech.
Rush bands, bands made of rushes for tying *bees* (sheaves) of flax.

Scaap, the skin of the back of the head and neck; the head or skull.
Scalkeen, whiskey warmed on the fire with a portion of butter added.
Scat, get along! an exclamation.
Scollop, to notch or mitre the edges of any material, such as cloth.
Scout, a squirt, or syringe, made by boys from a joint of the hemlock plant.
Screeve, to steal.
Screik o' day, the dawn.
Scuffle, to root up weeds and freshen the surface of a gravel walk.
Seep, to ooze or drain out slowly.
Seepin, a tiny leak or trickling of liquid.
Serve, to impregnate.
Set, an appointment; some special incident or occurrence out of the ordinary.
Shaughle, to walk with an awkward or ungainly motion.
Sheddin, a cross roads; used in the same sense as watershed, a place where the waters divide from.
Sinder, to separate.
Singlet, an undervest.
Skite, to splash; a glancing blow.
Slater, a woodlouse.
Sloam, to grow to tops, as potatoes in strong, fertile ground.
Sleys, part of a loom.
Sloister (form of SLOOSTHER)
Smally, very small.
Smit, to infect with a contagious disease; infected.
Smitch, a touch or slight trace, a small portion.
Smittle, infectious.
Smudge, to laugh in a suppressed manner.
Smurr, fine, light; applied to rain.
Snifther, to sniff or snuff up.
Snirt, a wheeze; a suppressed laugh.
Snooly, to grow hair down towards the eyes; a person who permits his hair to grow in such fashion.
Sock, a ploughshare.
Soddy, heavy.
Soolock, wood sorrel.
Sowdy, a stout, healthy child or woman.
Spalter, to splash, or spatter, as in going carelessly through mud or water.

Spindly, slight, slender, thin.
Spulpin (form of SPALPEEN).
Stall, (1) to fatten; 2) a covering for a sore finger.
Stall feeders, fattening cattle.
Stitch, a pain in the side.
Stoory, a virago.
Strange, to wonder at.
Strap, a band for tying a sheaf of oats.
Stroke, (1) an implement for sharpening scythes; made by gluing sand or emery on both sides of a flat piece of wood; (2) an attack of paralysis.
Stroop, the spout of a teapot or kettle.
Strunted, disappointed.
Stupe, to apply fomentations of hot water to an injured part.
Styachie. poor, watery, thin; as applied to tea or porridge
Sweel, a swivel.
Sweeties, sweetmeats.
Swine-thistle, sow thistle.
Swivel-eye, a squint.

Tack, (1) a rag of clothes: as, "she hasn't got a *tack* on her back"; (2) a nasty taste; as, "that butter has got a *tack*."
Tails, inferior or light grains of oats separated in the winnowing.
Take off, to mimic; to draw out for the purpose of exposing to ridicule.
Take on, to be affected with great sorrow.
Take a hand out of, to chaff, to draw out a person for the purpose of amusement.
Tapsalteerie, mixed up, upside down. [cessive.
Terrible, unspeakable, exThey, used in Co. Cavan to designate some unknown person; as, "they have stolen it."
Thrum, from.
Tier (*pro* tyer), the member of a party following a reaper who binds the sheaves.
Till, to. [a shoe.
Tip, an iron for the heel of
Toothery, tithers, confused.
Tossel, a tassel.
Tounging, the noise made by the wheels of a cart against the axle.
Travally (Fr. *Travail*-labour, toil), a punishment, a task.
Trintle, to trundle.
Turn, disposition, or principle.
Twig, to understand one's meaning or intention.
Twister, an implement used for twisting hay or straw ropes.
Two-double, bent double, as with age; also used for double.

Unbiddable, disobedient.
Untellable, not to be conveyed by language.

Vag, (1) a vagrant; 2) to wander.

Waddle, to walk with a rolling gait.
Wakerife, wakeful.
Wale, choice.
Wampush, to wave round the head as a stick).
Warble, a lump raised by the larva of the gad-fly, which breeds under the skin of cattle.
Waterbrash, an eructation of sour water from the stomach.
Water-slain, saturated with water (applied to vegetables).
Week, the side of the mouth; as, "a johnnie of whiskey wouldn't wet the *week* of his mouth."
Wer, our.
Wersh, wesh, washy, tasteless.
Whallock, a blow.
Whang, a blow.
Whiles, occasionally, at times; as, "he works well enough *whiles*."
Whitterit, a stoat.
Wisp, to rub down with a wisp.
Wobble, to shake.
Word, rumour, information a message.

Your lone, yer lone, alone, by yourself.

The present list of words, though by no means exhausting the subject, concludes for the time being the writer's glossary of Ulster dialect. The great number of lowland Scottish words and phrases occurring is due in a large measure to County Derry, although they obtain to a greater or less degree all over Ulster, and are a standing record of how deeply the Scottish colonists impressed their speech upon the northern province. On the other hand, the Gaelic, outside of the few districts where it still lingers, has contributed comparatively few words to the general stock, excepting the place names, which are almost exclusively in the native speech.

The writer hopes possibly at a future date to treat the subject in a more exhaustive manner, and in view of this will be pleased to receive further lists of words, or any other assistance towards this end. Before concluding, he begs to tender his acknowledgment and thanks to the many readers of this Journal who expressed their interest in the subject, and in an especial manner to the following, who sent us

words and criticisms:—Miss N. B. Neilson; Revs. E. D. Atkinson, W. J. Knox (Hong Kong), and W. B. Carmody; W. H. Brown, Alex. P. Erskine, Joseph Marshall, Delmege Trimble, and S. Lynn, who kindly sent to the editor a volume entitled *Poems on Different Subjects*, by Thomas Ferryer, Derry, 1823. At the end of this book is a considerable list of local dialect words, principally of Scottish origin, with a note at the end which shows the writer to have been a far-seeing man, so much in advance of his time that it is equally apt and appropriate at the present day.

He says: "Although the foregoing Glossary (which may be taken as a tolerably correct analogical specimen of the language) may perhaps be considered by some as more copious than the exigencies of the reader might seem to require, yet, it is presumed that, in this enlightened age, when no corner of the empire remains so obscure as to be thought unworthy of the unprejudiced and philanthropic eye of research, the acute and erudite philologer will not despise the simple data which a well-wisher to rational refinement thus presents to his attention."

Some Historical Notes about Dunluce and its Builders.

By Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from vol. xi. page 162.)

After the Desmond war had ended, Sir John Perrot set out for the North in 1584 to repel the Scottish invasion which was then threatened. Somhairle buidhe had by this time settled himself in Dunluce, strengthening his walls and marshalling his forces in view of the coming storm. The Scots were always coming and going; the beacon fires on Benmore and Tor were reflected on Cantire. If trouble were brewing in the Glynns or the Route, redshanks poured in from the Isles in abundance. If Clan Donnell was pressed in the Isles, Dalriada sent forth dozens of ships laden with sturdy warriors. On this occasion the Deputy had been misinformed; the threatened invasion had not taken place. Perrot, with the Earls of Ormonde, Thomond, and Clanricard, and many other gallant captains, with an immense force, marched on

Dunluce, attacking the stronghold with a "culverin and two shakers of brass." The defenders were few in number, contrary to the Deputy's expectations, which much chagrined him. Nevertheless, he wrote the following epistle to carry off his expensive foray into Ulster: "They were in number little fewer, their training and furniture no worse, and their purpose no better than I wrote. Myself, and the rest of my company," he continues, "are incamped before Dunluce, the strongest piece of this realme, situate upon a Rocke hanging over the sea, divided from the main with a brod, deepe, rocky ditch, natural and not artificial, and having no way to it but a small necke of the same rocke, which is also cutt off very deep. It hath in it a strong ward, whereof the capten is a natural Scot, who when I set to summon them to yielde, refused talke, and proudly answered, speaking very good English, that they were appointed and would keep it to the last man for the king of Scots use, which made me to draw thither."

Amongst the plunder taken away from Dunluce by Perrot was the Cross of Saint Columbcille, which he sent to Burghley with the following note: "And for a token," says Perrot, "I have sent you Holy Columcill's Cross, a god of great veneration with Surley Boy and all Ulster, for so great was his (Columcill's) grace, as happy he thought himself that could get a kiss of the said cross I send him unto you, that when you have made some sacrifice to him, according to the disposition you bear to idolatry, you may, if you please, bestow him upon my good Lady Walshyngham, or my Lady Sydney, to wear as a jewell of weight and bigness, and not of price or goodness, upon some solemn feast or triumph day at Court."

The Deputy admitted that there was a garrison of only forty men in charge of Dunluce, and that Somhairle buidhe had crossed the Bann. Queen Elizabeth's policy was to break the power of the Scots, as she considered they were getting too powerful, and by dividing their lands, or raising the MacUillins or other chieftains against them, to make her rule easier and less expensive. The English did not long retain their easily acquired conquest, for very shortly afterwards we find a "plain unvarnished" statement from Wallop, telling of the fall of Dunluce, and the slaying of Peter Carie, its constable, together with many of the English garrison. In truth, this hapless constable was hanged over one of the walls of Dunluce, and in sight of an English force, which quickly decamped without any attempt either to save him or avenge his death. In April 1580, the Queen wrote to the Irish Deputy and Council, directing a pension of one shilling a day, to

paid to Catherine Carie, in consideration of the loss of her husband, who, when "appointed Constable of the Castle of Dunluce, was betrayed by some of his own, and miserably slain by the Scots." His widow had "five small children without any means for their maintenance or bringing up."

In a memoir of Sir John Perrot, written several years afterwards, the author exonerates the Deputy, and lays the blame of this disaster on the hapless Carie, or rather on his northern extraction: "Withal, there happening an accident of the loss of Dunluce (which the deputy had now, and placed a ward therein), he advertised the same unto the Privie Council in this manner. When he first took that pile, he placed a pensioner called Peter Carie to be constable of it, with a ward of fourteen soldiers, thinking him to be of the English pale or race; but afterwards found that he was of the North. This constable reposing trust in those of his county and kindred, had gotten some of them unto him, and discharged the English soldiers, unknown to the Deputy; two of these having confederated with the enemy, drew up fifty of them by night, with ropes made of withies. Having surprised the castle, they assaulted a little tower wherein the constable was, and a few with him. They at first offered them life, and to put them in any place they would desire (for so had the traitors conditioned with them before); but the constable, willing to pay the price of his folly, chose rather to forego his life in manly sort, than to yield unto any such conditions, and was slain."

This statement, doubtless, minimizes what occurred, for Wallop speaks of "many of the English garrison having been slain." There was, we cannot doubt, a bloody and determined struggle before the brave Scots recovered Dunluce from the English garrison.

The elation of Somhairle buidhe at the recovery of Dunluce was saddened by the treacherous slaughter of his favourite son Alexander, whose head was spiked on the gates of Dublin. He sued for peace, which the Deputy was only too glad to entertain on practically his own terms. He made his peace in Dublin castle, and received a grant of his lands. A pathetic incident is recorded of the proud old chieftain during his visit to the capital. His son's head was pointed out to him as a sort of menace to enforce future obedience. The old warrior replied, with the fire of youth still coursing in his veins: "My son hath many heads." This same Alexander met his death outside the walls of Dunluce. In *The MacDonnells of Antrim* we read: "If the walls of the vault in Bunnamairge could speak, they

would tell how that gallant young soldier had been brought hither to be buried. When the English host under Perrot approached Dunluce, Alexander MacDonnell was foremost in the field to meet them, and with only a handful of men contrived to keep the struggle going on until the arrival of reinforcements, which his father had collected in Argyleshire and the Isles. In 1585 he headed a skirmishing party against Captain Merriman, and sought an opportunity of challenging that English desperado to single combat. The stratagem by which the latter effected young MacDonnell's destruction was base and dastardly in no common degree. The following is Cox's account of this affair: 'Alexander MacSorlie, who commanded the Scotts, challenged Merriman to a combate; and a lusty galloglasse being by, said he was the captaine, and so to the duell they go; the galloglasse stund the Scotte at the first blow, but he, recovering himselfe, killed the galloglasse; and thereupon Merriman stept out and fought Alexander a good while with sword and target, and so wounded him in the leg that he was forced to retreat. Thereupon his army being discouraged, was totally routed; and Alexander, being hid under turf in the cabin, was discovered, and his head cut off, and set on a pole in Dublin.'"

The great Somhairle died in 1590 at Dunananie, and was buried in Bun-na-margie, and was succeeded by his son James, who was not long in possession until he too fell to opposing the English power. Sir James was no favourite with the authorities in Dublin Castle, on account of his alliance with Hugh O'Neill and his friendship with the Scottish Court; and so we find, in 1597, Sir John Chichester, then Governor of Carrickfergus, writing to Burghley, forwarding a complaint to the Government against Sir James MacDonnell and his brother Randal. "I must not forget," he says, "to aquaint your lordship with the doubt that is held by us of James MacDonnell and Randoll his brother; who albeit they have not yet absolutely declared themselves in disobedience, yet they have so behaved themselves of late towards her Maties service, as it promiseth little to their fruit at their hands. For, firste they have obstinately refused to do anie service without maintenance from her Matie detayning her rents, notwithstanding I have often demanded the same of them. They have likewise broken down two of their castells, the one called Glinarme, and the other Red Bawne, fortifienge themselves only in Dunlase, where they have planted three peeces of ordnaunce, demi cannon, and culvering, which were had out of one of the Spanish ships coming

upon that coast after our fight with them at sea in '88. I have demanded the said peeces of them, to have placed them in Kerogfargus for the better strengtheninge of the towne, but they have utterly denied the delivery of them."

The ill-fated Spanish vessel wrecked in the vicinity of Dunluce Castle was not one of the large ships of the Armada, but a "galleass" (a gigantic galley), a description of vessel carrying generally 50 guns, and impelled by oars. This vessel was the "Gerona," and the commander then in charge of her was the famous Alonzo da Leyva. The commander had sailed at first in a magnificent ship named the "Rata," and such was the precious quality of his volunteer band, that after

THE WRECK OF THE SPANISH ARMADA SHIP "GERONA" AT PORT-NA-SPANIAGH, NEAR DUNLUCE, IN A.D. 1588.

any fight or storm encountered by the Armada, the first inquiry that ran among the fleet was: "Is the 'Rata' safe?" The "Rata" was wrecked, but her precious cargo was safely transferred to another vessel; that other was doomed to the same fate, but yet again Alonzo was able to rescue his company of gentle and noble Castilian youths from the fury of the sea. After a few weeks' woeful experience on the western coast of Ireland, they made their way to Killybegs in Donegal, where they got on board the "Gerona," Alonzo believing that she could carry them safely to the Scottish coast, where they would have received protection. It was found, however, that only about half the large party in Alonzo's charge could get accommodation

in the "Gerona," the other half being disposed of among Irish friends in Ulster, who engaged to keep them safely during the winter months. The larger and more distinguished portion of the company, numbering more than three hundred, sailed away with Alonzo along the northern coast from Killybegs towards the Scottish shore, passing safely Tory Island, Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, and the Magilligan strand. But the wind began once more to rise, and the sea to roll in with its accustomed fury, as the "Gerona" passed Dunluce and neared the Causeway headlands. The rowers were utterly unable to keep the immense and unwieldy galleass sufficiently out at sea; she soon became the sport of the waves, and was at length dashed against a low splintered rock running out from one side of a little creek between the Giant's Causeway and the castle of Dunluce. The galleass had no sooner struck than she went to pieces, and out of the large number on board, only five are said to have been rescued from the wreck. Two hundred and sixty bodies, including those of Alonzo and all the young Castilian nobles on board, were washed into the little creek, since known as "Port-na-Spagnia," and were buried, no doubt, in the old cemetery near Dunluce Castle.

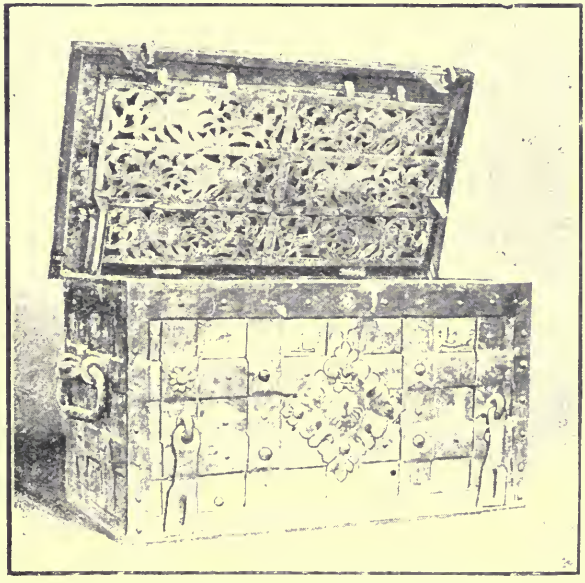
The MacDonnells had not only recovered guns and Spanish treasure chests from the Armada wreck, but had rescued a few of the half-famished Spaniards, resolutely refusing to hand them over to be hanged by the Deputy. He procured for them a friendly ship to Scotland, from where they were sent to their own land. Spanish guns were on the walls of Dunluce, and MacDonnell was proudly defiant.

Sir James's next encounter with Sir John Chichester was in 1597, when he outwitted the Governor of Carrickfergus at Altfraeen, near that town, defeating him and hunting his captains. He cut off the head of Sir John, and sent it as a trophy to the camp of Hugh O'Neill, whose soldiers made a football of it, and then he coolly wrote to Dublin: "If her Matie desire me to be her subject, I will not have Sir Arthur Chichester to be Governor of Carrickfergus." Sir Arthur had been appointed to the post so suddenly vacated by his brother John. MacDonnell knew the character of Sir Arthur Chichester even at this early stage of that adventurer's career, and subsequent events more than justified his opinion. Chichester failed in open combat; so we shall see how secret villainy prevailed. The story has been well told.

The Lord Deputy Mountjoy wrote to MacDonnell, assuring him

that he might put all confidence in Chichester's honour; and Sir Arthur himself, on the 5th of April, 1601, also wrote to MacDonnell, stating that he had seen his letter to Sir F. Stafford, and that he was willing to meet and treat with him on friendly terms for the good of the State. He says:

"You neede not doute me unlesse your conscience doe accuse you of guyltines, in which I never suspected you, for I ever thought my brother was slaine by the accidente of warre, and not by your treason; and so beleeve I beare you no private malice; yf I did, I must lay it aside for the publicke good. But I must let you know, hade he (Sir F. Stafford) power, as you seeme to imagine, to remove me from my place, I would soner be a horsekeeper to an honest subject than governor for the Queene in this place."



CHEST IN GLENARM CASTLE, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE WRECK AT DUNLUCE.

From a photo by John Wilson.

MacDonnell replied from Dunluce on the 8th of the same month, professing his loyalty to the Queen, and his anxiety to serve her: but the negotiations went no farther, for he died a very few days afterwards. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* for that year, we read: "James, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, the most distinguished of the Clann-Donnell, either in peace or war, died on Easter Monday."

Any means of getting rid of a person, dangerous or even troublesome to the State, was in those days considered justifiable. That MacDonnell died by foul means can scarce be doubted. Not two months before MacDonnell died, the following letter of recommendation, in favour of one Douglas, the bearer, was sent to MacDonnell by the Duke of Lennox:

"Ryte assured frend,—this gentilman called Thomas Douglas, brother to my Lord of Whittingham, one of his Ma: counsell here, having travelled the six or seven yeiers bypast in France, Italie, Spaine, and Germaine, is now desyrous to see Ireland also. In consideration qhuairof, and that his brother is our frende, our duetie moves us to recomend him in sic sorte to you as he may desyre your favors, soe lang as he remaines with you. And that therefurther it may please you to cause convaye him sicurly to the Erle of Tyrone, wythe yor owene ltre of recomendation, barnge that he may have the lyke favors of his Lo; so lang as he remains in his cumpanie, and in the end have his Lo's pasporte and letres of recomdation to some other nobil men in that contree. And in thus doing ye sall have us ay the mair reddie to please you occasion serving. So we end for the psent with verie hartie salutations. From Hollyrud-house the XVIII. day of Februar, 1601.

Yor Lovinge and assured frende

LENOX.

To our verye ryte assured frend Sr. James MeSorle of the Rowte, Knyghte."

Now this Douglas was a paid spy, and—if his own words can be trusted—a vile assassin, in the service of the English Government. How he happened to procure credentials from the Scottish Court—credentials which, though signed by Lennox, purport, by the use of the plural pronoun, to be from the King himself can easily be explained. James, with the low cunning which ever predominated in his character, feigned to keep on good terms with the insurgent Irish chiefs, though he was secretly receiving a pension from Queen Elizabeth. Indeed, at the very time the above letter was written, the Scottish king was memorializing Cecil, through James Hamilton, for an increase of pension; and in the following month it was raised £2,000.

MacDonnell, it will be recollected, wrote from Dunluce to Chichester on the 8th of April. Chichester, in a postscript of a letter

to Cecil, dated the 6th, which had been "stayinge for a wynde," says: "Even now a messenger is come unto me with assured reporte of Sir James MacSorlye his death and burial. This is the 10th of April." The *Annals of the Four Masters*, than which there could be no better authority on a question of this kind, state that MacDonnell died on Easter Monday, which in that year fell on the 13th of April; so his death and burial on the 10th was a "foregone conclusion." On the next day, however, the 11th—as we learn from the following letter to Cecil—Douglas, the spy, came into Carrickfergus and told Sir Arthur that *his business was at an end in this country.*

"This bearer Mr. Thomas Douglase, who brought me your pleasure concerninge him, came unto me the 11th of this Instante; I have performed what you have commanded, and sent him on this passage to Chester, for that he tolde me his business was att an ende in this countrie. He complaynes of some wante of monie, he shal be furnished with as much as wyll defraye his charge to London, which I thinke is your pleasure. I have kepte the letter with me, and rest,

Your honor's in all faythfulness to doe you service,

ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

Knockfergus, this 12th of April, 1601."

The preceding is the public official letter given to Douglas, as bearer; but, on the very same day, Chichester wrote the following private letter to Cecil, from which we can glean a little more about Douglas and his "business."

"This last occasion was offred me by the coming of one Mr. Thomas Douglas with your honor's letters touchinge his saftie and speedie sendinge unto you, the contents of which I have performed, sendinge hym by this passadge. He hath lefte a discourse of some of his observations with me, desiringe to have them sent to my Lord Deputie and State, wch shall be performed, albeyt I thinke moste of them matters of small moment, and some of them wylle hardlie be creadited. The materiall pointes have byne longe knowen to this State; but, havinge manie businesses in hande neare home, can not as yet secure all plaices. He will bring yor honor the draught of that he lefte with me, of which I knowe yor ho^r^ can give a just censure; but I thinke Tyrone will never see the half of those forceis togeather, which he reportes of. He hath declarde some thynges unto me (wch I thinke he wyll delyver and more to your honor). I shall know the certayntie before the next passage, whereof I wyll advertise you, and with the speeches he delyvered me, yf yt please you to under-

stande them, parte of which weare that he caused a lough^{m} to be sett on fire, and Tyrone's horse to be slaine under him, and other thynges wch I wylled him to keep secret, leste he were an hinderance to others endevors."

Chichester was as able a diplomatist as a soldier; as efficient in the closet as in the field. The "yf yt please you to understande them," in allusion to Douglas's villainies, when addressing Douglas's employer, is a nice stroke of art. Moreover, there is not one word of

DUNLUCE CASTLE IN ITS PRIME

From a drawing [illegible]

MacDonnell's death: a subject which must certainly have at that time occupied the mind of the writer. Fortunately, the "draught" of Douglas's observations and actions is in existence, and though it is imperfect, having neither address nor signature, it was undoubtedly written by him and addressed to Cecil. It is a lengthy document, and the handwriting is as villainously bad as the heart of the writer. We shall merely extract the commencement, and the part relating to the death of MacDonnell.

"The progres of my services sense my arrival yn Irland, which was upon Thorsday xvij of Martsch an. 1601.

"I wrot yor honor from Glasgow, wch verie nyght I tuk bot, and within foure and twentie houres landit at Boncorgi; whair in the landing being taken for some of James Og his servantis, sum that did garde that place let flie ane volli of x or xii shot amongis hus, wher with won of the bot men was dedlie hurt and won of my men killit;

DUNLUCE CASTLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.
From a drawing by Joseph Carey.

but efter I had halluit to theim, showing that war freiendis and sent from Scotland to Sir James Mak Sorl, thay cam nei hus and semit to sore for that was done. I seing no mein to mend my self, efter sum hard speichis, willit thaym to cari me saif without ani furder harme to thair maister, which willinglie thay did. I fund him sumquhat siklie of ane byl, and ane Scottish surgin of my ould aquentance with him. I delyverit him such letters as I had for him from Scotland, as also

ane rapier and dager with girdil and hangers, as sent from the Duk, which he most gladlie recevit, offering me all kyndness."

The spy then relates a long conversation he had with MacDonnell, representing the latter as hostile to the English, and then proceeds as follows:

"I thot how to serve yor honor, then I callit the surgin with him, who is callit William Lin, indweller of Irvine; then, after manie recalling of ould friendship, I tould him: 'Thair is non heir saif hus tou, and, if he wil swer to kep counsal, I will revel ane secret to you, which may benefit you more than you are awar of.' He answerit, using sum speichis of assente, that I had knoine him lang, and that he wold forsak nathink for my sak, if it wer death. Then said I: 'If ever this be revellit, non knois saif hus tou, and if it be knoin it is both our deathis, and if you revel it, howbeit I dy, yit think never to lief long in Scotland.' 'Alake,' said he, 'what meinis al theis, ye kno I am yours,' with an oth. Then said I: 'You, halving this man in your handis, may bothe inrich your self and doe me credit. If you will find some meins to dispatch him, I will geyf you my bond with seissing for fyve pound sterling mony, efter his death to be payit, and sunquhat in your hand.' He being silent for a quhyl: 'But how,' said he, 'shal I aschap?' Said I: 'If ye ondertake it, I will geyf you fyf pound in hand, sense I haif bot smal stor of mony heir, and ane letter to the Governour of Knockfargus (sense nothing can be prolvin against you) to see you saif sent hom.' 'No,' said he, 'I wil haif eyght pound, and your bil, and if he dy not be fore Eyster, I shal crave no more, and you shal half your mony bak again at meeting.' So then I tuk his oth upon a buk, no ownlie for secresie, as alsoe to don that he had taken in hand. Al this in won day and ane halt I did. Then Sir James gaif me ane convey to Ocen, willinge me to cum his way bak again, and he wold haif ane cupil of hak magis readi for me my self and sum for my maister."

The spy then as circumstantially details his visits to O'Cahan and Tyrone, and tells how he burned a house, built of wood and thatched with rushes, belonging to the latter at Dungannon. This last feat completely identifies him as Thomas Douglas. The interview between him and the surgeon, in some dark corner of the gloomy old castle of Dunluce, where their halt whispered words would be scarcely audible amid the howl of the March winds and fretful dashing of the wild sea waves, would make no bad subject for a picture. But it is just probable that it never took place. MacDonnell may have died

a natural death ; Tyrone's house may have been burned by accident ; yet an accomplished scoundrel like Douglas would naturally take "credit" for those fortuitous events, to enhance his services, in hopes of a more liberal reward. The bare fact, however, of his taking credit for them plainly discloses the nature of his instructions and the objects he was employed to effect.

If Sir Arthur nourished a vindictive feeling towards the Clann-Donnell, more than to any other of the "Queen's enemies," he had an opportunity in the same year of giving it full scope. When Randall marched with Tyrone, to relieve the Spaniards in Kinsale, Chichester took a "jorneye" into the Route, which he thus describes in a letter to Cecil, dated 22 November, 1601 :

"On the seventeenth, in remimbrance of the daye, I undertooke my jorneye into the Roote, marchinge by neight untyll I came thither, to avoyde discoverie ; I founde Randall gone with Tyrone towardes Munster with 120 foote and 24 horse, leavinge his nephewe with the rest of his force for the garde of that countrie. But I, cominge unlooked for among them, made my entrance, almost as far as Dunluce, where I sparde nether house, corne, nor creature ; and I brought from thence as much pree, of all sortes, as wee could well drive, beinge greatly hindered by the extreme snowe fallen in time of my beinge abroade. Upon my returne they keept passages and straytes upon which they fought two dayes with us ; wee lost some few men horse and foote, but they a farr greater number, for I brake them severall tymes, and made them often rune, in which consyste all their saftie. I have often sayde and writen yt is famine that must consume them ; our swordes and other indevours worke not that speedie effect which is expected, for theire overthrowes are safties to the speedie runners, upon which wee kyll no multetudes."

This is one of the blackest spots on the sombre character of the Lord Deputy Chichester.

Dunluce was besieged by the Irish in 1641 ; but Digby, an officer for the Earl of Antrim, held out, giving shelter to some refugees, and the besiegers departed after burning the town of Dunluce. The inhabitants of the town, who were mostly Scotch settlers, were supplied with boats and safely shipped to their own land. The buildings on the mainland were probably erected at this time to afford accommodation to the large retinue of the Earl of Antrim, who had married the Duchess of Buckingham. Shortly after this, Dunluce fell into bad repair and ceased to be occupied, the family of MacDonnell

removing to Ballymagarry, a short distance away. There is a tradition that during some festivities portion of the castle fell into the sea, so alarming the occupants that they immediately deserted the historic walls of Dunluce.

The present Earl of Antrim resides at Glenarm Castle, but he is of the Kerr family.

The writer has not hesitated to make use of *The MacDonnells of Antrim* fully and freely: most of all the information given is from that source.

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By John S. Crone.

(Continued from vol. vi, page 167.)

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THE MOIRIAD, a Parody of the Noble Lord's Speech in the Irish House of Peers, Feb. 19, 1798. Dublin: 1798. 8vo. 16 pp.

ARDGLASS, or The Ruined Castles; also The Transformation with some other poems. By the Rev. SAMUEL BURDY. Dublin: 1802. 8vo. xxvii + 128 pp. B.M.

STATISTICAL SURVEY of the COUNTY OF DOWN. By Rev. JOHN DUBORDIEU. Dublin: 1802. 8vo. Map and Plates. xvi + 319 pp. M.

HETEROGENEA or Medley. By J. M. JOHNSTON. Downpatrick: 1803. 8vo. xxiv + 285 pp. N.F.L.

COUNTY OF DOWN ELECTION, 1805. The PATRIOTIC MISCELLANY; or, Mirror of Wit, Genius, and Truth. . . . . Between Col. John Meade and Lord Castlereagh. (Illus. by J. Thomson.) London: N.D. (1805). 8vo. 104 pp. C.

PRIVATE AND SECRET Letters of Lord Castlereagh, written from Downing Street. 1806. Folio.

ROSSTREVOR: a Poem. By WILLIAM CARR. Newry: 1810. 12mo. xiv + 138 pp. N.F.L.

A Short Vindication of the Memory of Major ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. (Killed in a duel in Newry Barracks). Edinburgh: 1810. 8vo. 75 pp. N.F.L.

THE NEWRY TELEGRAPH. Folio. In progress. Newry: 1812.

A NARRATIVE of the CONFINEMENT and EXILE of WILLIAM STEEL DICKSON, D.D., formerly Minister of the Presbyterian Congregations of Ballyhalbert and Portaferry, in the County of Down, &c., &c. Dublin: 1812. 8vo. xv + 371 + 118 pp. (Second edition, the first being rigidly suppressed—at the instance, it was said, of Lord Castlereagh.) C.

THE NEWRY MAGAZINE: a Literary and Political Register. Newry: 1815-19. 4 vols. 8vo.

A MEMOIR of Major-General SIR R. R. GILLESPIE, K.C.B. (By Major WILLIAM THORNE.) London: 1816. 8vo. viii + 256 pp. (Port. and Map.) C.

MEMOIR of the Most Noble FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K.G. and G.C.B., Governor General and Commander in Chief in India. (Lord Moira.) London: 1819. iv + 79 pp. B.M.

The GENERAL DIRECTORY of NEWRY, ARMAGH, &c., &c. By THOMAS BRADSHAW. Newry: 1820. xxiii + 153 pp. N.F.L.

MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, Political and Private Life, with his Last Moments and Death. By T. P. FITZGERALD. N.D. 1822. Frontispiece. 8vo.

EDNAVADY: a Poetical Tale founded on the Battle of Falvanahinch. Belfast: 1822. 8vo. E.

Life of JEREMY TAYLOR, Bishop of Down, with a Critical Examination of his Writings. By REGINALD HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta. London: 1824. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Authentic Report of the DISCUSSION AT DOWNPATRICK in April 1828, on six points of Controversy between the Church of England and Rome. Belfast: 1828. 8vo.

THE NEWRY EXAMINER. Newry: 1833-37. Folio. N.F.L.

THE DOWN SQUIB-BOOK, containing an Impartial Account of the Contested Election for the County of Down, 1831, &c., &c. Belfast: 1831. 12mo. 72 pp. B.M.

THE DOWNSHIRE MEETING and Dismissal of the Whigs. Dublin: 1834. 8vo. T.C.D.

THE RALPH WILL CASE. Belfast: 1834. F.J.B.

SELECT MELODIES for Congregational Worship . . . . the Town and Neighbourhood of NEWTOWNARDS. Belfast: 1835. 8vo. viii + 60 pp. E.

AN AUTHENTIC REPORT of the CLOUGH CASE . . . . in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland . . . . Easter Term, 1836. Revised by A. J. MACRORY, ESQ. Dublin: 1836. 8vo. viii + 205 pp. C.

THE DOWN RECORDER. In progress. Downpatrick: 1836. Folio.

PLAIN WORDS FOR PLAIN MEN. A Letter to the Presbyterians of Glastry, Kirkcubbin, and Ballywalter. By W. H. DOHERTY. Belfast: 1836. 8vo.

REPORT of the Case concerning the Presbyterian Meeting-house of CLOUGH, in the County of Down, determined in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland in Easter Term, 1836. Dublin: 1836. 8vo. vi + 52 pp. B.M.

CHARGE to the Congregation of KILLINCHY. By Rev. WM. CRAIG. Belfast: 1836. M.C.D.

KILLINCHY; or, The Days of Livingston. A Tale . . . . (By JAMES MEIKLE) Belfast: 1839. 12mo. 156 pp. C.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES of the Families of the Boleynes, Careys, Mordaunts, Hamiltons, and Jocelyns, arranged as an elucidation of the GENEALOGICAL CHART, at Tollymore Park, 1835. By EMILY C. S. REILLY. (Newry) 1839. 4to. x + 158 pp. N.F.L.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN, ESQ., with Additions and Illustrations. By W. H. DRUMMOND, D.D., M.R.I.A. Dublin: 1840. 8vo. xvi + 475 pp. Port. C.

THE BANQUET OF DUN NA N-GEDH, AND THE BATTLE OF MAGH RATH (MOIRA), an Ancient Historical Tale, edited in the Original Irish, with a Translation and Notes. By JOHN O'DONOVAN. Dublin: 1842. 4to.

FOURTH REPORT of the DOWN and CONNOR Church Accommodation Society. Belfast: 1843. 8vo. (12 plates of Churches.) E.

DESCRIPTION OF NENDRUM, commonly called MAHEE ISLAND. By Dr. REEVES. 1845. 4to.

A SERMON Preached at Hillsborough, April 24, 1845, at the Funeral of the Late MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE. By the Rev. A. B. MESHAM, B.D. London: 1845. 8vo. 12 pp. B.M.

PAPERS read before the DOWN and CONNOR and DROMORE CHURCH ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY in 1844. 1845. 4to.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY of the Family of MONTGOMERY . . . . of . . . . Mount-Alexander and Grey-Abbey. By Mrs. E. C. S. REILLY. 1842. (Private circulation.)

A PICTURESQUE HANDBOOK TO CARLINGFORD BAY and . . . . its Vicinity. Newry: 1846. 8vo. 268 pp. (Maps and illus.) C.

THE LADY OF MOURNE. A Ballad of Ulster in the Thirteenth Century. By WILLIAM MCMECHAN, ESQ. Dublin: 1847. 8vo. 44 pp. C.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE, consisting of a Taxation of those Dioceses compiled in the year MCCCVI., with notes and illustrations. By the Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, M.R., M.R.I.A. Dublin: 1847. 4to. xxiv + 436 pp. C.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH. Edited by his Brother. London: 1848–53. 12 vols. 8vo. Three series. Portrait. B.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL RELATION of the Life of Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTONE. Written by himself. With Introduction and Notes by Rev. THOMAS HOUSTON, Knockbracken. Edinburgh: 1848. 12mo. 290 pp. C.

NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, and ROSTREVOR RAILWAY ACT. 1846. 18 pp. N.F.L.

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR. His Predecessors, Contemporaries, and Successors. A Biography. By Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. London: 1848. 8vo. xx + 312 pp. C.

SPEECHES at Newry Model School. Dublin: 1848. M.C.D.

BATTLE OF MAGHERAMAYO. REPORT of the EVIDENCE taken before WALTER BERWICK, Q.C., at a court held in Castlewellan, July, August, and September, 1849. Newry: 1849. 12mo. vi + 126. (Map.) C.

ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS in Down and Antrim. Belfast: 1849. 12mo.

A MEMOIR of the Life of BISHOP MANT. By Archdeacon BERENS. London: 1849 8vo. 128 pp. Port. and illus. E.

A JOURNAL of the LIFE and Gospel Labours of JOHN CONRAN, of Moyallen. (Contains information regarding Quakers in Down.) London: 1850. 8vo. viii + 248 pp. C.

The AFFAIR at DOLLY'S BRAE. The Speeches of LORD STANLEY, the EARL OF RODEN, and the EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, in the House of Lords, 18th February, 1850. London: N.D. (1850). 8vo. 39 pp. B.M.

THE QUEEN, &c., *versus* CONWAY. SPEECH of JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C. (*Re* Dolly's Brae.) Dublin: 1850. 8vo. 16 pp. B.M.

THE ANTI-PROTESTANTISM of the IRISH EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT EXPOSED. A Reprint of Articles . . . . in the *Quarterly Review*, 1849, &c. (Coloured frontispiece of the Battle of Dolly's Brae.) Dr. Drew's copy, with his autograph. Dublin: 1850. 8vo. 80 pp. B.M.

THE ROSE OF ROSSTREVOR: a Poem. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY. London: 1855. 8vo. iv + 110 pp. B.M.

THE BOARDMILLS DISCUSSION. (By Rev. G. H. SHANKS and Rev. P. CLUGSTON.) Belfast: 1855. 98 pp. M.C.D.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Proceedings of the COUNTY DOWN GRAND ORANGE LODGE, at General Meetings held in Hillsborough and Ballynahinch, 1857. Downpatrick: 1857. 8vo. 16 pp. B.M.

(To be continued.)

Costume in Ancient Ireland.

By Major Robert G. Berry, M.R.I.A.

For the purposes of description, the costume of the ancient Irish may be classed under the following headings; viz., Mantles, Tunics, Shirts, Trews, Hoods or Cowls, Aprons, Shoes and Sandals, and some form of headgear. To these might be added a sword, spear, and shield, without which the men folk never stirred. With the exception of the trews, all the above-mentioned articles were common to both sexes.

In early times the habits and customs of men and women were much alike; both wore long hair, and sometimes nothing else; and it was certainly not uncommon for them to go naked into battle, just as we see the dying Gaul. As the sexes differentiated, the garments varied, until we find in the Ultonian period women wearing long shirts, while the men's were cut off at the knee; but this cannot be looked upon as a rule, as Druids and some warriors are described as having shirts reaching to their insteps, and sometimes women, especially amazons, wore short shirts.

At this period the principal articles of dress were the shirt, which was often much embroidered at the neck, arms, and hem, and the mantle, embroidered and of various colours, and fastened at the breast or on the shoulder by a brooch of the form known as Celtic. The head and the legs and feet were bare—shoes and sandals are sometimes, but rarely, mentioned as being worn at this period. A leg-covering is occasionally mentioned as part of the battle-dress, but the absence of mention of leg-covering on ordinary occasions indicates that the people went bare-legged.

This preference of the Irish for bare legs and feet is most marked and persistent, and, in a manner, holds good to the present day. The Irish chiefs who welcomed Prince John, son of Henry II., wore shirts and mantles only. In the reign of Richard II., Henry Christall complains to Froissart that the four kings who came to swear allegiance wore no breeches, and so shocked was he that he had some made for them of linen cloth. Lindsay of Pitscottie, who wrote a chronicle of Scotland from 1437 to 1542, describes the Highlanders as being "clothed with ane mantle, ane schirt, faschioned after the Irisch manner, going bare-legged to the knee." In the days of Henry VIII. the Irish were ordered to wear caps and hose, after the English fashion, and to cut their hair, especially the long locks hanging over their eyes,

called glibbes. Shane O'Neill's gallowglasses wore no breeches when he brought them to visit Queen Elizabeth; and writers from this time up to the end of the 1651 war frequently describe the Irish kerne as bare-legged. An ancient print in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, a drawing in a Flemish MS. dated 1574, a portrait of Captain Thomas Lee in the national dress of Ireland at this period, and some of the figures on Speed's map, all reveal bare legs and feet.

AN IRISH CHIEFTAIN.
From a sketch in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Contemporary with these bare-legged customs, "breeches and hose in one piece, and those generally dyed of same colour," as described by Giraldus, were worn, and the same pattern is noticeable up to the times of James I. Some of these breeches may have been parti-coloured, as of tartan, but this is not certain, nor is their colour, which was probably black, grey, and yellow or saffron—the trews of Archer the Jesuit, retained by O'More in the seventeenth century, are coloured pink, while O'More's are yellow, both without checks.

These breeches or trews were probably introduced by the Norsemen, adopted by the Gall-Gael, and afterwards to a limited extent by the Gael, or real Irish. They are mentioned in stories of times earlier than the Scandinavian, but in these cases the writer is probably describing the costume of his own day. Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, in the latter half of the eleventh century, adopted the Irish costume, and went with feet and legs bare from the knee.

A peculiar garment of the ancient Irish was an apron and nothing else. In the *Intoxication of the Ulidians*, Irisgata', the champion of Conor's house, is described as "without raiment, without clothing,

without arms, without weapons, except a well-stitched brown leather apron up to the hollows of his two armpits"; and again, in the *Destruction of Da Derga's Hostel*, these are thus described: "Aprons they wore, and the men were dark and brown."

Mantles were long and short, reaching from the calf to the foot, were fringed and embroidered, often of gold, and fastened at the breast or shoulder with a pin or brooch. The material seems to have been a frieze, but some descriptions show that they were made of skins, hairy side out, while others mention fur-lined mantles. The mantle sometimes had a hood, and in later times the mantle worn by women always had a hood attached. In lieu of a shield the mantle was wrapped round the left arm.

A sort of short woollen shirt called a caimmse was sometimes worn by both sexes. The country people now apply the term to an undershirt, which it would appear always to have been.

Over the caimmse was worn the lene, or shirt of linen, plaited and folded, sometimes many-coloured, but usually white, confined at the waist, and hanging over the belt like a blouse or pouch; below the belt it hung as a kilt to the knee. Usually a woman's lene went to the feet, as did that of bards and druids, and some other men, but, as a rule, the man's lene did not fall below the knee. The lene had arm-holes or short sleeves, the neck, sleeves, and hem were embroidered in colours, and "raised patterns of red gold" are mentioned, as are also silk shirts. The lene was worn very full and much plaited, and Henry VIII. sought to limit it by an order to seven yards of cloth.

The tunic was not always worn. In early times it came down to the thigh, but grew less as time passed on, until in the Norman and Elizabethan era it is represented as a short coat, open at the throat, many-coloured, ending in tabs or plaits, which hung from the chest to the girdle. Long-sleeved it always was, the sleeves wide, with points almost touching the ground. At the beginning, the tunic was fastened at the shoulder with clasps or brooches, the long sleeves hanging loose, leaving the arm bare from the shoulder. Later, by the aid of clasps or pins, the sleeve was worn so that it could be made to cover or leave bare the arm, but whether open or closed it had a long trailing point.

The tunic sometimes had a hood, but it was more common for a separate hood to be worn. This garment, besides a cowl, had a shoulder covering and sometimes sleeves. The shoulder covering is described as a series of as many as seven small capes, each one shorter than the one below. This hood was sometimes of one colour, often of several

and occasionally it would appear as if made of patchwork. This garment was much worn by charioteers.

As already mentioned, the ancient Irish men and women went barefooted, but sandals of leather, wood, bronze, and silver, with three to five straps, are mentioned; and shoes of one piece, short and high up the leg, are sometimes spoken of.

The hair seems mostly to have been free; charioteers and others wore it bound with a fillet of bronze, silver, or gold; sometimes it was plaited in plaits of three or four strands, and to the end of each plait was fastened a golden ball. Patins, or cups of gold, were also worn at each side of the head to keep back the hair.

Rings are mentioned on the ears, thumbs, fingers, wrists, arms, ankles, and neck; and it was on the neck, like a gorget, that torques were worn. The ancient Irish went bare-headed. In battle and on rare occasions the head was covered. In the descriptions of most of the battles helmets are mentioned, and at a fair we read of the assembly that "every king was clad in his royal robes, and with his golden helmet on his head, for they did not put on their royal crowns but in the field of battle only." At the battle of Ros-na-rie, Cuchullain is described as approaching "the ring of battle, in which he saw the royal diadem and the high-king."

The helmet was known as a barrad, a sort of conical hat of leather, metal, or cloth, with or without a brim. Its shape varied from a more or less pointed cone to a truncated thing, not unlike a high, hard felt hat, with the brim turned down helmet-wise. Helmets are mentioned of gold, silver, white bronze, bronze and iron, and in Pacata Hibernia, O'More is shown with one having an iron brim, a quilted top, no doubt lined with iron, the whole surmounted with a small plume of feathers.

Minute descriptions are given of arms. Here it will be sufficient to say that the swords were of bronze or steel, with hilts of ivory or precious metal, elaborately ornamented. The spear-head was of bronze or iron, fastened to the haft with rivets of precious metal, and the hafts were elaborately decorated. The shields were usually round, but square shields are mentioned. They were made of bull-hide, sometimes stretched across osier frames, with hard osier bindings and rims and bosses of iron and other metals. Shields were suspended by a neck-strap, when not wanted were carried at the back, and are mentioned of all colours.

After the great rout of Magh Muirthemne, Cuchullain next day showed himself to the army of Erin. "He dons his gorgeous raiment

that he wore in great conventions. A fair crimson tunic of five plies and fringed, with a long pin of white silver, gold-enhanced and patterned, shining as it had been a luminous torch, which for its blazing property and brilliance men might not endure to see. Next to his skin, a body-vest of silk bordered and fringed all round with gold, with silver, and with white bronze, which vest came as far as the upper edge of his russet-coloured kilt. A trusty special shield, in hue dark crimson, and in its circumference armed with a pure white silver rim. At his left side a long and gold-hilted sword. Beside him in the chariot a lengthy spear, together with a keen aggression-boding javelin, fitted with hurling thong, with rivets of white bronze. In one hand he carried nine heads, nine also in the other; the which in token of valour and of skill in arms, he held at arm's length, and in the sight of all the army shook."[1]

Miscellanea.

Early Belfast Printing.

THE following particulars of a very early, and probably unique, specimen of Belfast printing is deserving of a place in this Journal. I am indebted for them to Henry Guppy, the courteous and learned librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, the fortunate home of this treasure. Glad though I am that its wanderings are ended in a place where it is valued and will be safely kept, yet I cannot refrain from asking, Why is it that home resting-places are not found for such rareties?

"It may interest you to know that I have recently acquired an interesting Belfast item, of which I can trace no other copy. The title to the first part (Old Testament) is wanting, but the title and dedication to the second part (New Testament) is intact, and runs thus:

THE
NEW
TESTAMENT
Dedicated to
King WILLIAM.
Belfast,
Printed by *Patrick Neill* and
Company, and sold at his Shop, 1709

"The dedication is signed 'J. Taylor.'

"The Old Testament portion in this copy begins on B3: all the preceding leaves, as well as certain intermediate leaves between the first and last leaves of the first part on D1, are wanting. The New Testament begins on D2, and ends, as far as our copy is concerned, with 'Acts' on E6, with some intermediate leaves wanting.

"There are seven crude cuts printed on one side of the leaf with the reverse blank, inserted in the text. They are not printed with the text, but separately. Two of the cuts are repeated once, so that there are nine cuts but only seven varieties.

"There are in all (in this copy) thirty-four leaves, including the cuts. The size is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches high by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

"The text consists of a rhyming setting of some of the incidents or characteristic feature of the different books. A whole book is sometimes summed up in eight lines."

In the first Supplement to the late John Anderson's Catalogue will be observed, under

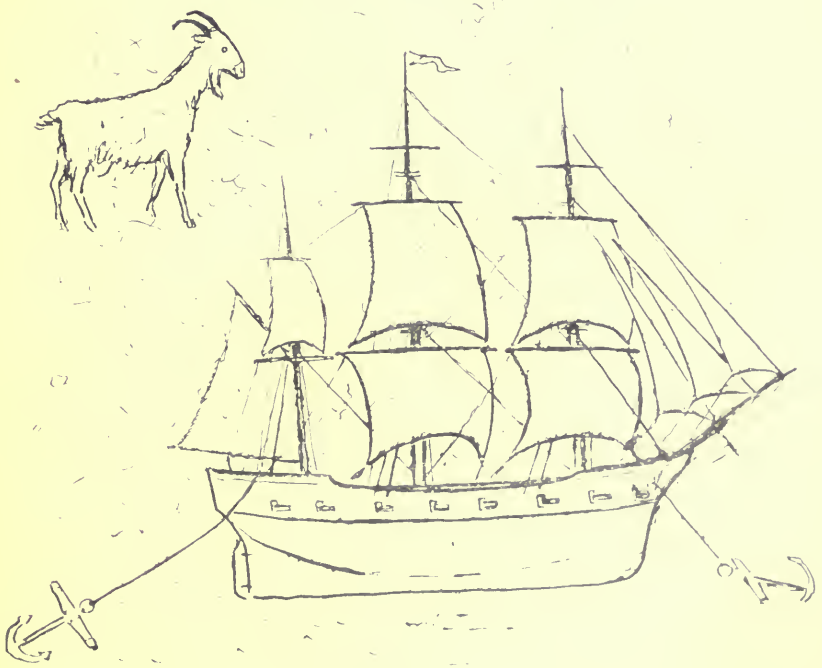
[1] *The Cuchullain Saga*, by Eleanor Hull.

"1699," a title of a work which seems to fit the above booklet; viz., "The Bible the best New Year Gift." This title was taken from Neill's advertisement at the end of his edition of the Psalms of David in Meeter, 1699. Alas! that John Anderson is no longer amongst us to add this title to his catalogue, or include it in a further supplement! All honour to his bibliographical labours for Belfast! On whom has his mantle fallen there? E. R. McC. Dix.

A Romance of the Glens of Antrim.

In Glendun, County Antrim, close to the altar in the wood in Cregagh chapel-yard, there is a quaint stone, lying flat, about the middle of the yard; upon it is the following inscription:

Charles . Mc✠
Alasters . buri
ing . place
Here . lies . the
body . of . John
his . son . did 11th
March . 1803
Aged . 18 years



[illegible]

In [illegible] under the title [illegible] to be ranked [illegible] language, is as follows: John MacA[illegible]

girl. Matters not going smoothly, he went to sea, to be shipwrecked on Cushendun strand, where his body was found and buried beside the little chapel where he had often said his prayers. His sweetheart could not tear herself away from his grave, and soon died of a broken heart. The slab is of slate, cut in the rudest fashion by one whose labour was that of love. The MacAlasters are a branch of the MacDonnells, the dominant clan in the Glens. The introduction of the goat as a symbol refers doubtless to the scapegoat which took away the sins of the people. The word "fuldiew" in the inscription is a nautical one, meaning a long term, or an engagement not to end as death may be considered. Moira O'Neill has conclusively shown that we have tragedy and romance in our Glens, affording scope for writers of her calibre not to be excelled elsewhere. Would we had others to treat them with the same spirit either in poetry or prose! FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

Ulster Exiles on the Continent after '98.

IN Lord Cloncurry's *Personal Recollections*, page 207, he records being able to render some assistance to his unfortunate fellow countrymen. "They were twelve or fourteen poor United Irishmen who had been handed over into a kind of slavery to the King of Prussia by the English government, and who, having got tired of their servitude, had deserted from the army and made their way into Austria. Just at the time of my arrival a demand for their surrender had been made by their Prussian commander, and was supported by two or three ultra-loyal Irishmen, who happened at that time to be in Vienna. The Emperor's confessor, also an Irishman, made what fight he could for them." These efforts were successful, and the refugees were allowed to proceed home to the north of Ireland, where Lord Cloncurry heard from some of them years afterwards. Can any reader give any personal details of these Ulster exiles? ED.

The Burial-place of George Ross.

THE following coat-of-arms and inscription have been copied from a marble slab in the old graveyard in the parish of Slanes, the Ardes, Co. Down. It marks the burial-place of George Ross, who purchased the Quintin estate from William Montgomery and his son James. See Hill's *Montgomery Manuscripts*, page 221. JAS. SHANKS.

HERE . LYETH . THE . BODY . OF . Mr
GEORG . ROSS . OF . KARNEY . WHO . DE .
PARTED . THIS . LIFE . THE . 27th . OF .
DECMBAR . IN . THE . YEAR . OF . OUR .
LORD . 1704 . AND . IN . THE . 55 .
YEAR . OF . HIS . AGE :

Here . Lieth . the . Body . of . Mrs . Ursula . Rofs .
alias . Hamilton . widdow . of . the . above .
Mr . George . Rofs . who . Departed . this . Life .
Feb . the . 26 . 1730 . in . the . 83 . year . of .
her . age :

The Sinclaire Family of Belfast.

THE following is a copy of the inscription on the tombstone (now removed) of this old Belfast family, which stood in the old churchyard in High Street:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM SINCLAIRE OF BELFAST MERCHANT WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 24TH DECEMBER IN THE YEAR 1759 AGED 80 YEARS ALSO HIS FIRST WIFE JANE GREGG WHO DIED 11TH OF APRILE 1714 AGED 32 YEARS HERE ALSO LIETH THE BODY OF JANE SINCLAIRE OTHERWISE SCOTT SECOND WIFE TO THE ABOVE NAMED WILLIAM SINCLAIRE WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1760 AGED 75 YEARS ALSO THREE OF THEIR YOUNGER CHILDREN. ALSO JOHN SINCLAIRE LINEN DRAPER SECOND SON TO THE ABOVE PAIR IS INTERRED HERE HE DIED IN NOVEMBER 1769 AGED 45 YEARS. THE BODY OF THOMAS SINCLAIRE MERCHANT ELDEST SON OF THE ABOVE NAMED Wm. & JANE SINCLAIRE IS ALSO INTERRED HERE HE DIED THE 8TH DECR 1798 AGED 80 YEARS

Thomas Sinclaire married Esther Eccles Pottinger, and lived in High Street where E. & W. Pim's shop is now. He died in Mill Street where the shop of Gibson the druggist was, now removed to form New King Street. He lived at Lilliput in the summer-time, then a seaside place. His son William lived in Donegall Place where Lindsay's Arcade is now; Dr. MacDonnell lived next door. He took an active part in the insurrection movement, but drew back before the fighting began. He married Charlotte Pollock, which explains a good deal, as John Pollock was Crown Solicitor. William Sinclaire sold Fortwilliam to the Langtrys. His bleachgreen was where the city cemetery is now. His brother Thomas was of a literary turn of mind, and resided at Glenbank, Legoniel, and married Mary Anne Bland; he also lived in the old house in the High Street. He is buried in a vault in Holywood churchyard. F. J. B.

Extracts from John Wesley's Journal.—A Wonderful Clock.

"1762. April 20.—In the evening I preached to a large congregation in the market-house at Lurgan. I now embraced the opportunity which I had long desired of talking with Mr. Miller, the contriver of that statue which was in Lurgan when I was there first in 1758. It was the figure of an old man, standing in a case, with a curtain drawn before him, and against a clock which stood on the other side of the room. Every time the clock struck, he opened the door with one hand, drew back the curtain with the other, moved his head, as looking round on the company, and then said, in a clear, loud voice, 'One, two, three,' and so on. But so many came to see this [illegible] to be seen in Europe, that Mr. Miller was in danger of [illegible] attend to his own business; so, as none offered to [illegible] he took the whole machine to pieces."

"1773. Monday, June 14. [illegible] whether he had any thoughts of perfecting [illegible] He said he had altered its design; that it [illegible] which would not only speak, but sing [illegible] had indeed tried, and it answered [illegible] desired much business of such kinds, [illegible] amazing it is that no more [illegible]

Wesley preached in Lurgan [illegible] 1778, 1785.

QUERIES.—What was the Christian name of "Mr." Miller, who made the "speaking statue," about the year 1756 or 1758, referred to by John Wesley? What was his business or trade? When did he die? Was he buried in the Protestant churchyard? Are any of his descendants living? Does anybody know anything about the machine? Are there any relics of it left? Please give any information about it that is available. What was the population of Lurgan in the year 1758 or 1760, or thereabouts?

Any information concerning Miller or his "statue" invention will be appreciated.

HUGH ALLINGHAM.

CHURCH ON INISMORE, IN LOUGH GILL. (See vol. x. page 166.)
Photo by R. Welch.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

"The Irishman."—In A. G. Malcolm's *History of the General Hospital of Belfast*, page 75, there is mention of a newspaper—*The Irishman*—as being published in 1818 by John Lawless. This was the time when Lawless was issuing *The Ulster Register*. Has any reader a copy of *The Irishman* or any information concerning same, or any personal details of John Lawless? Dr. Madden does not mention *The Irishman* in his *Periodical Literature*, nor does Benn. ED.

"Pinkston."—In reply to a query in the *Ulster Journal* of some time ago, I beg to report that the communion silver cup in Donaghadee parish church bears the following inscription: "The Communion Cup of Donaghadee. Captain John Montgomery and William Pinkston, Churchwardens. 1695." DAVID SCOTT.

Northern Leaders of '98.—Any reader having unpublished information or pictures relating to William Orr, Henry Joy MacCracken, Henry Monro, James Hope, Samuel Neilson, or Thomas Russell, will oblige by communicating with the Editor, who is writing their biographies.

THE LIMERICK PIPER FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

From a Painting by J. Haverty. Published by the Irish Art Union.

From a lithograph at Ardrigh.

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Irish Pipers on the Uillean Pipes.

A Short Account of William Kennedy, the Famous Blind Piper of Tanderagee, in the County of Armagh.

THE subject of this short narrative was William Kennedy of Tanderagee, in the County of Armagh, who has been blind from his infancy. The best account of his extraordinary progress in mechanics is to be found in his own simple narrative, which the author of this article procured from his own dictation :

" I was born near Banbridge, in the County of Down, in the year 1768, and lost my sight at the age of four years. Having no other amusement (being deprived of such as children generally have), my mind turned itself to mechanical pursuits, and I shortly became projector and workman for all the children in the neighbourhood. As I increased in years, my desire for some kind of employment that might render me not burthensome, though blind, induced me to think of music. At the age of thirteen I was sent to Armagh to learn to play the fiddle. My lodgings happened to be at the house of a cabinet-maker. This was a fortunate circumstance for me, as I there got such a knowledge of the tools, and manner of working, as has been useful to me ever since. Though these things engaged my mind and occupied a great part of my time, yet I made as decent a progress in music as any other of Moorehead's pupils, except one. After living a year and a quarter there I returned home, where I made and got tools, so as to enable me to construct different pieces of household furniture. Not being satisfied with the occupation of cabinetmaker, I purchased an old set of Irish bagpipes ; and, without instruction, it was with difficulty that I put them into playing order. I soon, however, became so well acquainted with the mechanical part of them, that

instruments were brought to me from every part of the neighbourhood to be repaired. I found so many defects in this instrument that I began to consider whether there might not be a better plan of it than any I had yet met with; and from my early instruction in music, and continual study of the instrument (for, indeed, I slept but little), in nine months' time (having my tools to make) I produced the first new set. I then began to clock and watch making, and soon found out a clockmaker in Banbridge who had a desire to play on the pipes, and we mutually instructed each other. From this time I increased in musical and mechanical knowledge, but made no more pipes, though I repaired many, until the year 1793, when I married, and my necessities induced me to use all my industry for the maintenance of my wife and increasing family. My employment for twelve years was making and repairing wind and stringed instruments of music. I also constructed clocks, both common and musical, and sometimes recurred to my first employment as a cabinetmaker. I also made linen looms, with their different tackling. My principal employment, however, is the construction of the Irish bagpipes, of which I have made thirty sets in the little town I live in within these eight years past."

COLCLOUGH,
A CELEBRATED PERFORMER ON THE UILLEAN PIPES ABOUT 1800.
From a coloured engraving at Ardrigh.

Thus ends the simple sketch of the life of William Kennedy in his own unadorned style. His modesty, however, has induced him to suppress several particulars very much to his credit as one of the most ingenious improvers of the Irish bagpipes. This imperfect national instrument (as it is a national one) deserves, together with the harp, the peculiar cultivation of those who feel the musical strains of their own island: whether melancholy or gay, whether amorous or martial, its modulation is, in general, delightful. We are all acquainted with the sympathetic effect of national music on the Swiss, when engaged in foreign warfare, far from his native mountains:

One air in particular has been known to occasion an incurable desire to return to his country.

The effect of the bagpipes in rallying Frazer's regiment at Quebec, and the victory gained by General Wolfe over the French, has been recorded in the anecdotes of that battle. The inspiring airs of the

A BLIND PIPER AND HIS DAUGHTER.
From an old oil painting in the possession of the Author.

wounded piper in the victory of Vimiera is a fact too well known to require repetition. Would that the Scotch general Dalrymple had felt the electric inspiration of the highland piper and his pibroch!

Pennant derives the Irish pipe from a period of very remote antiquity, and the observation of that most indefatigable antiquary is confirmed by the early testimony of Ari tides Quintilianus. The com-

pass of the Highland bagpipes is confined to nine notes, while that of the Irish extends to more than two octaves. The modesty of our blind mechanic, as I have said before, has prevented him from enlarging on several points, which I shall here beg leave to notice, illustrative of his ingenuity as an improver of this instrument. In this respect, indeed, he deserves the character of a discoverer, as his additions to the Irish pipes will do away with many of their imperfections ; and he has the great merit of adapting them with simplicity, for the management of the instrument is nearly as easy as formerly. To the chaunter he has added keys, by which some flats and sharps, not capable of being before expressed on the instrument, are now produced with ease. He has also added E in alt., being one note above the original compass of the instrument. Two additional notes are given by him to the organstop, and some of its notes are now capable of being varied from naturals to sharps, according to the key on which the tune is played.

The basses or drones, as they are commonly called, were formerly only in correct tune when playing on some particular keys, and are now constructed so that their notes can be varied as the key varies on which the tune is played. There is also another alteration worthy of notice : by the addition of two large keys, managed with the wrist, a part of the basses, or all of them, can be stopped or opened at pleasure. The particulars of these most ingenious alterations would require terms too technical to be introduced here. In short, this blind mechanic, at the time this account was written, was unequalled, in elegance of workmanship and perfection of scale, in one of our favourite national instruments. From a rude block of ebony, a fragment of an elephant's tooth, and a piece of silver, having first formed his lathes and his tools, he shapes and bores the complicated tubes, graduates the ventage, adapts the keys, and forms the instrument of perfect external finish and beauty, "that discourses most eloquent music," capable of expressing the finest movements in melody, and by no means deficient in harmony, and all this by the exquisite sensibility of touch, for he is stone blind, and quite incapable of distinguishing the black colours of ebony from the white of ivory. Under poverty, therefore, and physical privation of the most overwhelming kind, he has gradually brought his mechanical powers to this pitch of comparative perfection. What an incentive to perseverance under difficulties, much less insuperable ! It is hoped that the readers of this article will be induced to inquire into the actual authenticity of the statement, and be led to encourage such extraordinary application and ingenuity.

The Life of William Talbot, the Celebrated Performer on the Improved Irish Pipes.

"Erin from her green throne surveys
The progress of her tuneful son;
Exulting, as the minstrel plays,
At the applause his pipes have won.

Then grieve not for the loss that shades
Fair Nature's landscape from your view—
The genius, that no gloom invades,
She gave in recompense to you."

It is humiliating to the pride of man to trace the helplessness of his nature, but gratifying to consider the goodness of Providence in the provision it makes for his wants and infirmities. In no situation, perhaps, is this better exemplified than in the case of those who, condemned to perpetual darkness, are left to grapple with the difficulties of life, and to make their way through its mazy windings under a privation which, of all others, is the most appalling. The subject of the present memoir is of this class. He was born near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, in the year 1781, and lost his sight in the small-pox when only four years of age. About that time, Talbot's mother, being in a delicate state of health, was advised to remove to a situation more suited to her constitution, near the sea coast, and soon after the family settled in the village of Tramore, within six miles of Waterford. There young Talbot soon discovered considerable mechanical taste in the construction of miniature wind and water mills, and in the fitting up of small ships and boats, with every rope and appendage as exactly formed as those found on vessels of a larger scale. Being an only child, he was much indulged by his parents, who afforded him a greater facility in cultivating his favourite pursuits; and it is not a little remarkable that, at the several periods of the year when boys amuse themselves with kites, tops, hoops, marbles, bows and arrows, this youthful adventurer was observed to be one of the most expert at those juvenile recreations. He has been known to gain the ring at castle-top, and to hit the mark with an arrow at thirty yards distance, when others who were considered adepts, and blessed with the advantages of sight, found themselves far outstripped in this respect by his adroitness and ingenuity.

At the age of thirteen his performance on the Irish pipes obtained him considerable celebrity, particularly in country-dance playing, and such was the fascination of his music, that no violin would be employed for that purpose when he could be procured. His habits in this respect had been so confirmed, and his practice so extensive, that he has been known to continue playing a tune at a ball although fast asleep, and was only roused from his slumbers by the reiterated calls of the party for a change in the air. While travelling through the country in this

way, he went on one occasion with a few companions to a ball, about six miles distance, to amuse himself and to hear a piper who had been engaged for the night. During the evening this man was continually boasting of his pipes, and of his own judgment, taste, and execution. Talbot, who had listened to his vaunts in silence, at length proposed, by way of quietus, to get a man who would produce better music out

AN UILLEAN PIPER.
From an oil painting at Ardrigh, by Daniel Maclise.

of an old stocking. Bets were immediately made, judges appointed, and the hour having arrived for the decision, Talbot actually drew from an old stocking a set of small pipes, on which he himself commenced playing, to the utter astonishment and confusion of his competitor, and to the conviction of his audience of his entire superiority. At his leisure hours he frequently amused himself in fishing, at which he was generally very successful, as well as in playing cards and dominoes,

when occasion afforded him an opportunity of exercising his ingenuity in that way. Sometimes, in his rambles through the country, he would indulge himself and his friends with a laugh at the expense of some blind companion, whom he would purposely lead out of the way and there leave him until the entreaties of the bewildered person would bring him again to his relief.

About the seventeenth year of his age, he got accidentally acquainted with a captain in the Navy, for whom he had formed such a friendship that he was induced to go with him to sea, where he continued about four years, during which he was in various parts of the world, and received much civility, attention, and kindness from the inhabitants of the respective ports at which he touched.

William Talbot had become so accustomed to the ship, that he has been often seen going from rope to rope to the mast head with all the skill and agility of an experienced seaman. However, he grew tired of this kind of life, as it possessed too little variety, and became again a landsman in 1803. At this period, he formed a matrimonial connexion with a young woman, for whom he had long cherished an ardent attachment, and for their mutual support had recourse to the exercise of his musical talents. He shortly after settled with his wife in Limerick, where he met with much encouragement, and commenced there his first attempt at building an organ. In this, although having no person to give him any instruction, he succeeded surprisingly. From Limerick, after a residence of nearly three years, he removed to Cork. Here he purchased an organ for the purpose of making himself better acquainted with its mechanism, his perfect knowledge in which was soon evinced by the ingenious and melodious organs which he afterwards constructed. Talbot's acquaintance with this branch of mechanical music first led him to conceive the application of a deeper scale to the Irish pipes, and by that means he has now brought the instrument to a state of perfection hitherto unparalleled in the annals of music. He has enabled it to descend a whole additional octave on the musical scale, even to G on the first line in the bass; this instrument being at first only four notes under concert pitch. Independent of this, he has increased its power of forming and combining harmonious sounds by various additional keys, and by other very elegant and original improvements. Of his execution on the pipes, the Irish nation have had long experience; and it must be admitted that his taste, if equalled, has seldom been surpassed in the performance of all those favourite airs which have given such deserved celebrity to our native bards.

In the city of Dublin, where he resided for many years, he was sought after, and his performance much admired, as was evident by the numerous resort of company to the houses where he played. While there, from the nature of his profession, he was often kept to a late hour in the evening ; yet, such was his knowledge of the city, that he would return alone to his own house, which was situated outside the Grand Canal, without making the least mistake, and has often been known, during these solitary perambulations, to serve as a guide and a guardian to many an unfortunate votary of the social board.

During his residence in Dublin, he was induced at one time to go with some friends on a boating party of pleasure in the bay. The day, however, becoming tempestuous, they were driven to sea and obliged to take shelter in the Isle of Man. Here his music, had he not been previously engaged, might have proved of much advantage to him, as a young woman at the inn where he stopped was so captivated by it that she proposed him her hand in marriage, with a mass of wealth which she had been for some years accumulating. This treasure, by way of temptation, she discovered to him as a great secret, which consisted of a large barrel of Isle of Man penny-pieces. This offer, however, he was obliged respectfully to reject, to the great mortification of the fair damsel.

Tomás Mac Suibne.
AN IRISH PIPER, 1900.
From a photo.

The writer of this article has known William Talbot for some time, and thinks it but justice to his character to state that he has much merit in supporting himself and a large family so respectably as he does on the income derived alone from his musical abilities. The loss of sight, and want of the comforts depending upon it, although it may be deplored, seem not to be felt as a calamity by William Talbot, for, notwithstanding that the great Book of Nature is for ever closed to him, he appears perfectly resigned to the will of Providence, full of contentment and cheerfulness, and possesses at all times that independence of feeling which renders life supportable under every misfortune.

[These two sketches are from an old book at Ardrigh.—ED.]

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(Continued from page 39.)

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The Fall of Down, 1642.

BY THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

(Continued from page 10.)

IV.—THE HISTORIANS.

I WOULD much prefer to pass by so recent a work as Dr. Knox's *History of the County Down* (1875), but the account which he gives of Downpatrick calls for notice. "In 1641," he writes, "the town was attacked by Col. Bryan O'Neill, who burnt a magnificent castle that had been erected by Lord Okeham,[1] *and committed great slaughter on the Protestants who had fled thither for refuge*" (p. 412).

The deposition of Lieutenant Edward Davies (which was printed in 1869) is of itself sufficient answer to these allegations. Davies assigns the chief place to Lord Magennis and Con Oge O'Neill. That is, however, of little importance. The great slaughter of the refugee Protestants was evidently quite unknown to Davies. What he says of the murder of "decrepid old people who lived upon alms and housekeepers" is enough. The "one Rory O'Donlahan," who was hanged by the besiegers for attempting to carry a letter to the lieutenant then in the besieged castle, was punished in accordance with the laws

[1] "O Keha," as printed in the history, by oversight no doubt.

of war.[1] It is to be noted that Davies says *not a word about any casualty of war* during the six weeks' siege. The defenders of the castle,[2] as the terms of capitulation show, had good store of arms and ammunition. With such supplies, the besieged did not remain inactive all the time. They must have killed a good many of the besiegers; and (without intending it) they may have killed decrepid old people and housekeepers too. A siege of such duration must have been attended by some accidental fatalities to non-combatants. The list of names given by Davies is no longer than might be expected had the siege been of much shorter duration. He says:

> That the persons that were killed in Downe at that tyme to his knowledge were these: Robert Holmes, Katherin Gradall, Anne Beets, Elin Erwine, Abraham Honiton and Dorothy his wife, and one Philip that was a servant of John Smith's, and one Anne a charwoman, whose sirname he knoweth not, *with several others*.[3]

Of course, there were "several others" killed if the defenders of the castle did their duty; and they must have made a vigorous defence, or they would not have been permitted to march out with the honours of war.

Dr. Knox adds that "a narrative of the massacre there (at Down), as well as of that at Killyleagh, where many had repaired for safety, and the sworn testimony by which it was supported, may be referred to in Sir John Temple's history of the Rebellion."

Now, I doubt whether Dr. Knox drew his information from Temple, for the simple reason that *Temple's work contains no such narrative;* and the only sworn evidence touching Downpatrick (or Killyleagh to be found in the same book is a passage (cited below), of confessedly hearsay character, in the deposition of Dr. Robert Maxwell, Vicar of Tynan, on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone.[4]

[1] See Dunphine *infra*.

[2] They were "100 musqueteers." (See Gower *infra*.)

[3] After the words "with several others," Davies adds: "And [illegible] took a party out of the howse and caused the corps of the parties [illegible] after the surrender."

He ought to be able to state more precisely how [illegible] like to have an opportunity of asking the lieutenant [illegible] that these bodies were lying unburied for six weeks [illegible] killed when the Irish first came into Down, and [illegible] about six weeks later. [illegible] Graddell himself knew [illegible] deponent [illegible] Robert Kinaston [illegible] occurred [illegible] that they had been [illegible] some cases, they were [illegible] *in camera* [illegible]

[4] Since [illegible] edition of [illegible] Temple's text, of Down [illegible] Maxwell's deposition [illegible]

It was not—I more than suspect—from Temple, but from Harris, that Knox derived his notions on this subject:

In the Rebellion of 1641, the Protestants in and about Down suffered grievously. The historians of that calamitous time inform us that *numbers of them* were put to cruel deaths; and by the confessions of even some of the rebels, it appears the inhuman butcher, Col Brian O'Neale imbrued his hands in the blood of about one thousand of those unhappy sufferers.—(Harris, *Down*, p. 35.)

Dr. Knox has (unconsciously, perhaps) imitated Harris, even in the "fallacy of reference." Who are the "historians of that calamitous time" who give this information? There is only one such historian; and that one is not Temple, but Dr. Maxwell of Tynan, who says:

The rebels themselves tould him this deponent that they murthered 954 in one morning in the County of Antrim, and that, besides them *they suppose* that they killed above 11 or 1200 more in the County. *They tould him like wise* that Col. Brian O'Neile killed about 1000 in the County Down, besides 300 neare Killyleagh, and many hundreds both before and after in both these counties.

It is vain to ask who the rebels were that talked such terrible rubbish to Dr. Maxwell while he was detained among them at Kinard. The commissioners who took the examination, having got a good story, were careful to put no inconvenient questions. All this is "duly sworn" and "solemnly deposed." What is it the better of the swearing? The term "murthered" is foisted into the relation. It is beyond question that the 954 refers to the defeat of the Coleraine garrison and forces at Ballymoney. The other figures, so far as they are due to the alleged informants, represent not massacres but defeats in battle, the reports being such as would come from unauthorized and irresponsible parties. But for Dr. Maxwell's deposition, no one in County Down would have known of the 1,000 massacred by Col. Brian O'Neill, or the 300 at Killyleagh, any more than of the 1,200 said, *on the same authority*, to have been butchered at Glenwood, parish of Donaghmore: a massacre of which the then minister of that parish never heard a word.[1]

It will not do to try to slink out of the responsibility, as Maxwell does, by alleging "the rebels themselves" as the parties to blame. If any man of position among the insurgents had said anything of the kind, we should have heard his name. I have devoted much time and labour to the examination of the depositions, and I have found, not merely in these instances, but in general, when anything was to be

[1] See this and other "massacres" examined in *The Bloody Bridge*, p. 92, etc.

palmed on the public of very shocking or monstrous character, "the rebels themselves" are the alleged authorities. There is an affectation of simplicity about these alleged "confessions of the rebels themselves" more fitting for a jest book than a sober history. This Dr. Robert Maxwell, who pretends such childish ignorance of the place, was connected with Downpatrick by double or even treble ties. He was Archdeacon of Down as well as Vicar of Tynan. He and his brother Henry of Finnebrogue were married to two sisters, daughters of the late Bishop Echlin of Down (who died in 1635).[1] If his brother, Henry Maxwell, was not then living at Finnebrogue, his brother-in-law, John Echlin, was. We have two depositions from this gentleman, who, I need hardly add, never heard a word about those prodigious massacres of which his reverend brother learned so much in the guard-room at distant Kinard (Caledon).

(1) On folio 22 (Co. Down depositions), "John Echline, of the Inch, in the Countie of Downe," proves to losses "by means of the grand Rebell Patrick Macartan of Loghnellan, in the Countie of Downe and his souldiers and others," but says not a word about "murthers" or "massacres."

(2) On the same day, the same John Echlin of Inch, in the county of Down, proved to losses sustained by Edmond Stafford, of the county of Antrim. This deposition (folio 28) is endorsed "John Echlin *ex parte* Edm. Stafford militis, Jur. 19° Julii, 1643."

What more need be said against the nonsense put into circulation by Harris, and later by Dr. Knox, than that these big "massacres" at Downpatrick, Castle Island, and Killyleagh, were all unknown to the man who boasted that he knew the county well—the last man in the world to withhold anything to the discredit of the rebels—to wit, Peter Hill, High Sheriff and Provost Marshal of the said county![2]

It is beyond all question that the list put in by Lieutenant Edward Davies represents the high-water mark of the "massacres" at Down; and *there is no proof whatever* that these, or any of these, amounted to murder on the part of the invaders.

V.—SWORN TESTIMONY.

It may be of some interest to cite the statements yet available.

(1) The examination of "John Smith of Downpatrick, taken at Carrickfergus, 10 June, 1653, on behalf of the Commonwealth,"[3] travels

[1] He (Robert Maxwell, D.D.) married Margaret, daughter of Bishop Echlin, and sister of Jane wife of his brother Henry of Finnebrogue.—Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, iii. 393.

[2] Peter Hill's deposition, printed entire, *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, April, 1904.

[3] Printed, *The Bloody Bridge*, p. 84.

over much the same ground as Lieutenant Davies, and indicates the same murders, but in the same vague terms.

(2) Most of the examinations relating to the siege of Down were taken at Carrickfergus in 1653. Of those taken in the earlier period, the statement put in by Robert Kinaston of Saul is important. He gives particulars of his losses (1) "in ffearney in the County of Monaghan," (2) "in Kinnelarty in the County of Down," (3) "in Lecale," and (4) "in Saule in Lecale, one reeke of corne to the value of 60^{li} burnt by some rogue in the night." There is an additional paragraph, in which he mentions

A lease of 16^{li} per ann^{m} clearly for 50 years and above in Evagh in the County of Down, hee was dispossessed of by Sir Conn Magneisse and his associates—& is like to loose the future proffitts of his farmes untill a settlement of peace be had.[1]

What he has heard of "murthers," even if true, goes but a very short way towards what Harris insinuates:

Item, the deponent sayth that a woman walking out of her owne house was killed and two boys hanged that were taken with her[2]; *hee hath heard* that some women and a man sometimes of the Lord Cromwells troope hath been killed about Downe, and hath their bodies devoured by dogs.

And we have all "heard" it now. He says:

That Richard West, esq^{r} of Ballydoogan in Lecale, in the county of Downe, had, after good opposition, his house taken, his corne and cattle lost, and his whole estate over runne.

About the Lord Cromwell's losses, he says:

That the Lord Cromwell had his towne of Downpatrick, the shire towne, [and] his howse burned, his whole estate in Lecale, to the value of 2600^{li} per annum, or thereabouts, over runne and wasted, by cattell and corne taken and burned.

He adds at the end:

These losses hapned by the Lord Magneisse and his vnkles, Patrick McCartan of Loghnellan, and Conn oge ôNeale of the Slutt-neales, gent. (Deposed, May 9, 1642.)

(3) William Gore (or Gower[3]) of Ballintogher, in the county of Down, deposed (1 July, 1643):

That the said Bernard Ward, about the second of February 1641, went to the howse of the Lord Cromwell in Downpatrick wch was then holden and

[1] The latter clause (from the dash) is in a different handwriting. Sir Con's action here mentioned belongs to the outbreak in October 1641.

[2] Where did this occur? We are not told

[3] He signs "Willm Gower," but Gore is the form in the preamble. "His family would appear to have been of some importance. There is an island in Strangford Lough known as Gore's Island." This island, with other lands, including *Ballintogher*, were granted by Lady Elizabeth Cromwell to General Nicholas Price."—E. P.

kept by 100 musketeers or thereabouts of English souldiers and others of the protest[s], and perswaded & laboured with them to deliver the possession of the said howse to the irish, saying and perswading them that the irish were so many & overstrong for them; & therefore it were good for them to take quarter and save their lives. Whereupon those souldiers and others of the English, believing his words and perswasions, delivered upp the said howse to the Rebells upon quarter to have halfe of their armes and some victuals, W[ch] was performed: and soe the howse and half armes and other goodes being left to the Rebells they stayd in the howse untill the provision was spent, & then the Rebells burned and quite spoyled that howse, & soe went from thence, the howse being a faire goodly howse & but lately before built by the s[d] Lord Cromwell.

The account here given of "the said Bernard Ward's perswasions" scarcely holds with what we have from those who were in the house at the time. The house was, it appears, but newly built when besieged by the Irish.

The depositions of Robert Maxwell, Robert Kinaston, John Echlin, William Gower, and Peter Hill, are the only ones of the earlier period that are to our present purpose.

(4) The examination of Richard Craddell of Down, taken the 3rd of May, 1653:

The said exam[t] being aged about fyftie and foure years, Sayeth that in the first yere of the last rebellion of the Irish he was one of those that defended the lo: Cromwell's howse in Downe against the Irish, and that before the sayd house was rendered upon conditions, Richard Abraham's wyfe [being admitted to speak to her sonne in the howse[1]] and one Katherine Birne told this exam[t] that his wyfe was taken out of Richard Cusack's howse in Downe, and carried to the backsyde and there killed.

The sayd exam[t] further sayth, that about a month or six weeks after that the sayd howse was surrendered he this exam[t] met with one Robert Welsh in Richard Cusack's howse [nere Sall] and that he this exam[t] observed that the s[d] Robert Welsh had a suite of cloathes [of rid coulour] upon him w[ch] formerly belonged to this exam[t], and w[ch] he had from the Lord Cromwell, being one of his foot company: That thereupon this exam[t] asked the said Robert Welsh where he gott the sayd cloathes. The sayd Welsh informed (him) that [Rich[d]] Cusack and his wyfe did give him the sayd cloathes. And the sayd examinant sayth that he had left the said cloathes with his wyfe [in his howse] w[ch] was the next howse to the sayd Richard Cusacks howse in Downe, from w[ch] howse in Downe the sayd Richard Cusack had removed to the pre sayd place neere Sall after the surrender of the lo: Cromwell's howse.

Taken upon oath before me (Mark.)

JA: TRAILL.

[1] "And these dreadful rebels actually permitted Mrs. Abraham to enter and speak with her son in the beleaguered castle."

[2] In the extract from MSS. the original [illegible] is struck through and [illegible] written in brackets.

The alleged killing of his wife is lost sight of in the story about the red suit. He heard of her being "killed"; and there the curtain drops.

We have the statements of both Welsh and Cusack.

(5) The examination of Robert Welsh of Saul, taken 3rd May, 1653:

The examinat being as he sayeth about sixty years, sayeth that he lived in Sall att that tyme when the last Rebellion began, And upon further Interrogatories he sayeth that he mett with Richard Craddell of Downe at Richard Cusacks howse neer Sall about four or fyve weeks after the giving up of the lo: Cromwell's howse, And that the sayd Richard Craddell asked him this examinat where he had the suit of red cloth wch he had upō him, That this examinat answered that he had gotten the Read Casocke on him from Richard Cusacks wyfe his this examinats sisters daughter.

And being further asked what he knows concerning the passages in Downe, at that tyme when the Irish party came into the Towne under the comand of the L: Eveagh. [Sayeth] that he this examinat came to Downe frō Sall severall tymes to learn how matters went being therein allowed by his master Mr Robt Kinnaston [who then was] upon his defence in Sall. And that this examinat was dyvers tymes comitted by the said Irish party as a spye, but after through the means of some acquaintances in the sayd party was dismissed. And that then *he heard saye* that the Irish party had killed dyverse women in the towne of Downe. ROBERT WELSH [1]

Taken [upon oath]
before me the day above mentioned
JA: TRAILL.

The said examinat being further asked who the Irish [were in the towne] att the tyme when Downe was burnt and the lo: Cromwells howse burnt, Sayeth that *he heard* y^t^ Donell McGenis was there and was sent pledg to Killeleah for performance of the Articles made with those y^t^ were in the lo: Cromwells howse. And he further sayeth y^t^ *he heard* y^t^ all the Mackartans were Lykewise there.[2] ROBERT WELSH.

(6) The examination of Richard Cusack of Killogh *(sic)*, in Lecale, taken the 3rd May, 1653:

Who being as he sayeth aged about fyve and fourtye years, Sayeth that when the Irish party under the comand of the lo: Eveagh came into Downe the first year of the Rebellion, he had his howse in Downe and that his wyfe was then in sayd towne dwelling when the Irish killed some women, *as hee this exam^t^ heard reported.*

He further sayeth that Richard Craddell told him that he the sayd Craddell had challenged Robt. Welsh for a suit of cloathes wch he wore of the sayd Craddells, And that the sayd Craddell told this examinat that the sayd Welsh sayd he had the sayd cloathes from the wyfe of this examinat. And as con-

[1] A good signature. It appears that Kinaston's house also was besieged or attacked.
[2] *County Down Depositions*, folio 180.

cerning the killing of the sayd woman he sayeth *he knoweth no farther* but that *he heard saye* some women were killed at that tyme in Downe.[1]

RICHARD CUSACK.

This examinat further sayeth that *he heard* that Daniel McGenis was in Downe when it was burnt, as also all the McCartans and Con og ô Neile & Rory McGenis.

(7) The examination of Henry Smyth of Ballywalter, in Lecale, taken the 3rd May, 1653:

Who being as he sayeth aged about six and thirtye years, Sayeth that he stayed in Down only two nights after the Irish party came into itt, and after he went into the country. That *he heard afterwards* that the wyfe of Richard Craddell was killed by the Irish, and that *he heard say* that some other women were killed then as well as Athies *(sic)* wyfe but by whom he knoweth not nor did he heare. HENRY SMITH.[2]

Taken upon Oath the day
above sayd before me
JA: TRAILL.

(8) The statement (duly sworn) of Thomas Emden of Downpatrick, is interesting. He deposed, 3 June, 1653, that

He was an inhabitant of Downe when a party of Irish came to Downe afores[t] in ffebruary after the begining of the Rebellion, & saith he sawe them robbing & pillaging, but *sawe not any killed by them*, but heard by a generall report that Abraham Thompson & Dorothy his wife, Anne Betty, Philip Corrye, was killed by the Irish afores[t], but did not know who it was particularly w[ch] killed them: *neither did he see the corpses* of the persons slaine as afores[d], but saith that he saw y[e] L[d] Maginis & Rory amongs y[e] gen[ll] company of y[e] Irish w[ch] came to Downe as afore s[t], & also heard by a generall report y[t] Pat[k] McCartan was amongst them, And Daniel Maginis [now in prison] who was sent a pledg to Killeleagh Castle vntill the Articles made at Downpatrick for the surrendering of the Lord Cromwells howse was performed And further saith not. (Mark)

Taken by vs
GEO: RAWDON
ROGER LYNDON.

(9) Patrick McDyan of Downpatrick (examined 3 June, 1653), also saw the pillaging and *heard* of the murder of "divers." "He heard that Patrick Macartan and Ogan Macartan were there. *He did see one lying dead.*" Truly, a wonderful sight in a six weeks' siege!

(10) "The deposition of Mr. Patrick Dunphine, minister (of Donaghmore), concerning the things transacted to his knowledge and hearesay

[1] *County Down Depositions*, [illegible] the examination going before [illegible] taken by Hugh Hamill."

[2] A good signature. Athies wyfe [illegible]

within the County of Downe and thereabouts, the first half year of the rebellion," contains this paragraph :

Concerning Downe this depon^t^ knows nothing being all the while sick and a prisoner, but what he heard from others, vizt that Con oge ôNeill and Bryan MacHugh boy did comand in cheefe there, and that Rory MacEver oge was in greate request with them, and that *he hanged one that was coming with some releefe or intelligence* from Lieuten^t^ West to my lo: Cromwell's house; and Concerning the Burning of Downe, or other transactions, he knows nothing, but [heareth] that one Richard Cusake who lives in Lecale can give much light on this point.[1]

Had the more distinguished and more ambitious Vicar of Tynan and Archdeacon of Down equalled the simple minister of Donaghmore in conscientious regard for the sanctity of an oath, or for simple truth, our historians would be poorer in sensational matter, but they could not have drifted so hopelessly from the straight course. It is evident that neither during his detention, nor at any later date, had Patrick Dunphine heard of those incredible massacres to which Dr. Maxwell lends the sanction of his name and of his affidavit; or, if he heard such nonsense, he would not stoop to notice it.

(11) One further statement from a defender of the castle exhausts the "evidence" relating to the siege and fall of Down—all that I find worth transcribing.

The examination of Rowland Browne of Downpatrick (3 June, 1653), who, being duly sworn and examined upon oath, saith :

That he was one of those that kept out the Lord Cromwells howse in Downpatrick from the Irish, & that during this time of their being there, there was kild by the [Irish] Abraham Thompson & Dorothy his wife, Anne Betts al^s^ Athy, Phil Corrye, Ellen Erwin,[2] Robert Homes, & one Anne, whose sirname he knowes not, being all inhabitants of Downe aforesaid, *according as he heard it reported* by the rest of the Inhabitants there remaining. And being demanded if he knew who was in the party of the s^d^ Irish who came to Down as afores^d^ saith he sawe the Ld Maginis, Rowry Maginis, Con oge ôNeile, Donell Magennis [now in prison], Patr. Macartan, Ever Magennis, and heard by a general report y^t^ Owen Macartan was there. And further saith not.

Taken before us ROWLAND BROWNE.
GEO: RAWDON
ROGER LYNDON.

[1] *County Down Depositions*, folio 53. Further examination of the original (which is much worn and faded) leads me to think that "Dunkin" was the name. The signature is very like "Dunphine"; but in the preamble, the name, as written by another hand, is (I should now say) "Dunkin."

[2] This may be one of the two women of the name said to have been killed at Finnebrogue a year after the siege.—*Vide infra*.

We are, all through, left to hearsay in regard to the so-called murders. Among so many examinants, *there is not one witness of a murder* on the part of the Irish. Even Richard Craddell gives no information about the manner of his wife's death. And we learn nothing about that death from Welsh and Cusack. All three have a good deal to say about "the red coat." Had there been murder in the case, the examinations of those three, at any rate, would have been conducted on other lines. It was clearly a case of accidental death. The real wonder is that, in six weeks' firing from and about the castle, there were not many more such deaths.

About hearsay, such relations may sometimes be useful, and may serve to put inquiry on the right track. But the hearsay that leads only to hearsay, and never gets beyond reputed rumour, is but a travelling echo—the mere reflection, however multiplied—of the same voice.

In not one of the depositions cited is there any mention made of Sir Con Magennis as one having part in that expedition against Down. Sir James Montgomery is mentioned only as one who had left the place just as the insurgents were ready to fall on.

VI.—AFTER THE SURRENDER.

From most of the examinations cited, one might—perhaps, too hastily—infer that the Irish at once proceeded to burn the town and demolish the castle as soon as the surrender had been completed. Lieutenant Edward Davies would seem to countenance that inference. The disregard of chronology is a common weakness in these sworn relations. Things are not unfrequently huddled together in the same sentence, or mentioned in the same breath, which, in respect of time, are far apart. Events are in this way much mixed; and there is still more perplexing mixing up of the real and the imaginary.

I think the wanton destruction so attributed to the Irish as altogether improbable. They wished, no doubt, to hold Downpatrick if they could; and, if they intended to hold it, why should they set about making the place a wilderness as soon as they became masters of the town and castle?

There is proof that the terms of capitulation were well carried out on the part of the insurgent leaders. Had there been the least failure in performance, we should have heard of it.

We may, I think, take it that the evacuation of the castle by the

defenders took place about the middle of March, 1642. What were the insurgent leaders about for a month or so after they got possession of the castle? One deponent—William Gower of Ballintogher—says, that "the howse and half arms and other goodes being left to the Rebells, they stayd in the howse vntill the provision was spent, and then the Rebells burnt and quite spoyled that howse, and soe went from thence."

In this passage we have, I should say, an approach to the truth. I believe the real reason of their going "from thence" was the landing of Monroe's forces towards the end of April. There was nothing more likely than that these forces would join with the British contingents in North Down and Killulta, and at once proceed to the recovery of Downpatrick. The insurgents were in no form to withstand a siege by regular troops provided with artillery. Their only course was to abandon a place they could not maintain, and to make it as unserviceable as they could to the new enemy. *That*, I am persuaded, is the explanation of the burning of Down, and the destruction of the "goodly castle" then recently built by Lord Cromwell.

The fall of Downpatrick would naturally create some alarm to Lord Montgomery, that Con Oge O'Neill might make a strong effort to recover his ancestral lands in North Down; and it does seem rather strange that no move in that direction was made. The fact that Sir James was then entrenched at Dundonald had, perhaps, a deterrent effect; especially, as the rumour of Monroe's expedition must have come considerably in advance of the first Scottish contingents.

Valentine Payne states that, on the withdrawal of the insurgents from Lecale, Sir James drew back his forces to the quarters so vacated. The same deponent makes grievous complaint of the spoil and waste committed by Sir James's regiment, and by "above fyve hundred beggars" that followed it. Peter Hill's personal complaint of the spoil committed by these forces is, in its way, pathetic. Hill attributes this treatment to revenge, on Sir James's part, "for that this deponent had formerly (as indeed there was too great cawse) complained against him the said Sir James for deserting of Downe, loosing the country to the Irish, and for severall other fowle abuses." It would appear, however, from the deposition of Bishop Henry Lesley, that pillaging was the order of the day with the anti-rebel as with the rebel forces.[1]

[1] I have printed Bishop Lesley's deposition in full in *The Bloody Bridge*, pp. 244, 245. Bishop Lesley, it appears, knew nothing about the "inhuman butcher" who should have murdered so many of his people.

VII.—CASTLE ISLAND AND KILLYLEAGH.

I cannot omit brief notice of these two places which Harris has credited (or discredited) with appalling "massacres," that were unknown to High Sheriff Peter Hill, and to every other deponent, if we except Dr. Maxwell of Tynan.

I find only one deponent who mentions Castle Island at all. William Gower of Ballintogher states that "the Rebells Kellyes in the begining of the Rebellion, when they robbed the protest^s^ in that part of the country, murthered in the island called Castle Island one Robert West and Adam Gradwell, several English protest^s^"; and that is really all that is to be found on the subject. It is clear that if any lives were lost, it was in conflict for the recovery of cattle.

In the depositions we hear nothing about Killyleagh beyond an attack upon what appears to have been a foraging party sent out towards Finnebrogue. On their return they were met by "the Irishes"; two men and two women (the mother and sister of John Erwine) were killed. John Erwine soon after (2 February, 1642–3) came with an armed party to Inch. The dwellers there, having notice of the invasion, fled; but two women, Eveleen Fitzsimons and her daughter Mary Mullan, were taken and put to death by Erwine himself, as related in the examination of Grany ni Mullan, who, from her place of concealment, was an eye-witness of the foul deed.

For this double crime John Erwine was committed to prison by the Cromwellian government, and was examined 3 May, 1653. He says that "in the Irish party who murthered his mother and sister were divers O'Mullans."

How it fared with the prisoners examined at Carrickfergus in 1653 I have not been able to ascertain. In the T.C.D. MS., lettered F. 4. 16, there are notes of Cromwellian High Court trials held in Dublin and Cork, but there is no note or record of the trials held at Carrickfergus. Of those who were then detained at that town awaiting trial on capital charges, we know the fate of only two in particular, Gilduffe O'Cahan, of Dunseveric, and Turlogh Grome O'Quin, who had been taken prisoner with Sir Phelim O'Neill, by the then Lord Caulfield, in County Tyrone. Sir Phelim was tried and executed in Dublin; "O'Quin suffered and his head was set up on the West Gate of Carrickfergus."[1]

[1] *The Wars* [illegible] Dublin: Gill, 1873. This valuable little work I regret to find already out of print.

The author of *The Warr in Ireland*, who thus relates the fate of O'Quin, states that "in Ulster twenty gentlemen suffered for matters at the begining of the Warr, of which some suffered innocently, as those who were their Judges were their Enemy in the Warr time."

VIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The ridge of high ground crowned by the Cathedral of Down is by nature marked out as the site of a mediæval capital, being so protected, practically on all sides, by water. In the seventeenth century, the town was still, in the main, confined to this semi-detached position. The Cromwell Castle so frequently mentioned in this paper stood well up on the opposite or mainland heights, towards the site of the present Roman Catholic Church and Convent. Owing to its position, this castle commanded the town.[1] As most of the fighting connected with the siege would be round the castle and adjoining uplands, any one who knows the situation will readily understand how casualties from the shooting on both sides would occur to non-combatants in the town immediately below and opposite. In accordance with the tactics pursued in taking depositions and examinations, all such accidental fatalities, with the usual tag, "and several others," would figure as "murthers"; and, with a few later improving touches, these would grow into "massacres." To be more particular, this is, I submit, just what has been done in the case now under review.

One of the notes to Bodley's *Iter in Lecaliam* (1602), in the old *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (1854), might appear to identify Cromwell Castle with the old De Courcey Castle, which commanded the pass leading into the then town. This question, with others relating to the same place, I referred to Edward Parkinson of Downpatrick, who has kindly supplied me with historical and descriptive particulars, which I am very pleased to append in his own words:[2]

Note by Edward Parkinson.

(1) Cromwell Castle, destroyed in 1642, was not the same as the castle referred to in Captain Bodley's *Journey to Lecale* in 1602. That castle was the one erected by De Courcey about the year 1178. It was

[1] "It also commanded the direct route from Dublin and the south, which was then by the old Dublin road, or Vianstown road."—E. P.

[2] There is, I think, an error in the note to Bodley's *Journey to Lecale* concerning *Insula Magnesii*, where the travellers were entertained by Sara Ni Neil, the wife of Arthur Magennis afterwards first Viscount Magennis). The translator places Magennis's Island at Castlewellan, I would say Rathfriland. It was at Rathfriland Sir Arthur Magennis dwelt. The "Castle Hill" at that time, and much later, was almost surrounded by bog.

situated at the bottom of English Street; the present Post Office occupies portion of the site. The castle was removed about 1850, when Church Street was being made. There are now no traces of De Courcey's Castle left. Some people, however, aver that the tower of the present Parish Church was one of the towers of De Courcey's Castle. There is, I believe, in the wall separating the churchyard from the adjoining premises of Mrs. Jordan, a very old portion of wall, which may have been also part of the castle or its walls. About 22 years ago, when the ground was being cleared for the erection of the Post Office, the mouth of a subterranean tunnel was discovered. This tunnel ran parallel to English Street for some distance, but no one took interest enough to explore it, and the entrance is now built up. This tunnel was, undoubtedly, connected with De Courcey's Castle.

As to Cromwell's Castle, it stood at the summit of Irish Street, and—as near as I can make out—would occupy the site to the north of the present Folly Lane. Folly Lane is a narrow lane to the north of the Convent and Roman Catholic Chapel, and connects Irish Street with the Circular Road. There is not a trace left of Cromwell's Castle. It apparently was not repaired after its destruction in 1642; and it would appear that, so soon after that date as 1708, no trace of it was left. In the Survey of that year, no mention is made of any ruins of this castle; and the Survey goes very minutely into the state of the then existing buildings in the town. Harris, in his *History of Down* (pages 34, 35), however, says that "some of the ruins yet appear."

The Castle was erected by Edward Cromwell, Baron of Okeham, who purchased the Downpatrick estate from Lord Mountjoy. Full particulars of the Cromwell family are given in the notes to *Montgomery MSS.* (see page 455 thereof).

(2) I agree with you that the Down of 1042 was confined to the positions you mention. Roughly speaking, I think the town of that period would be included in what lies between the present Market and Church streets. Further, I think that this would be the same as what was enclosed in the old walled town. The gates and walls of the town were destroyed by Shane O'Neill about 1554. One of the gateways, however (The Nun's Gate), at northern end of the present Bridge Street, remained until the middle of the eighteenth century, when it was removed owing to its dangerous condition. In Lieutenant Davies' deposition you will observe that he says, whilst several people were in Lord Cromwell's hall, one of them said to Lord Magennis, "Goe into the towne and give orders for the fireing of the towne." This would

go to confirm our view that Lord Cromwell's Castle was outside the then town. This castle was, however, not the only house of importance lying outside the town, as you will see by my note as to MacGrory's Castle to your article on Peter Hill's deposition. There was also another castle, named Dowdall's Castle, in Irish Street. This, I believe, was situated somewhere near the present Unitarian Meeting-house, but am not certain. The map of Downpatrick prepared in 1729 shows what was then high-water mark; all the low-lying ground adjoining the town, and extending up to Woodgrange, was then submerged by every tide. High-water mark would be somewhere between the present railway station and Down Hunt Hotel in Market Street, round by back of present gasworks, and extending over to Vianstown Road. About the year 1745 all this low-lying ground was reclaimed by means of an embankment and flood-gates erected by Edward Southwell, the then owner of the Downpatrick estate. This embankment and gates were swept away by a storm. The present embankment and gates were erected by Lord de Clifford, a grandson of Edward Southwell, about the year 1801.

(3) I have dealt with your question as to flood-gates in the latter part of my reply to No. 2. The road to Clough was made about the year 1850 or 1860.

In reference to pages 4 and 5 of present volume of *U.J.A.*, it may occur to readers that, in two other instances, the name of Sir Con (or Constantine) Magennis is mentioned after 1642:

(1) In note under pages 164 and 165 of the *Montgomery MSS.* the Rev. George Hill cites a list of those who took part in the Battle of Benburb (6 June, 1646), and among them "Sir Constantine Magennis, County Down." This cannot have been Sir Con of Newcastle. "Constantine" has been a favourite Christian name among the Magennises.

(2) In the Cromwellian "Act for the Settling of Ireland" (12 August, 1652), "Sir Con Magennis of the County of Down, Knight," is on the list of those expressly "excepted from pardon for Life and Estate."

As I have said, on page 4, this does not imply that Sir Con was living, or supposed to be living, in 1652. The inclusion of the name in this list was preliminary to forfeiture.

I mentioned Arthur Magennis as the only deponent who makes distinct allusion to the death of Sir Con, as having occurred some time prior to the Anglo-Scotch expedition to Newry: that is, prior to the first of May, 1642. The lady deponents, Eliza Price and Eliza Crooker (cited in *The Bloody Bridge*, pages 6 and 10), mention Sir Con's "death-bed." Their statements are, however, less definite in respect of time; and they were taken later, by some months, than that of Arthur Magennis.

I invite the attention of readers of *U.J.A.* to the following, from the "Relation of Henry MacTuoll O'Neill," to be found in the third volume of Gilbert's *Affairs in Ireland in 1641*:

"About the same time"—(i.e., apparently early in 1642)—"Phelim MacTuoll O'Neill and MacArtan, with other gentlemen, did route a great body of the Scotch at Deirendreait

in the same County, where the Scotch left *three hundred* behind them dead on the spot, and but very few of the Irish lost, being the most considerable loss the British had that year."

Of the place so named in the "Relation" I have no other information. If the strange name (so printed by Gilbert) could be identified with any place near Killyleagh, MacTuoll O'Neill's account would explain the "massacre of three hundred" which Dr. Maxwell associates with that town. In the examinations relating to the Ballydavy tragedy there is distinct mention of an engagement in the neighbourhood of Killyleagh, between Lord Clannaboye's forces and a party of the Irish. Brian Boy O'Gilmore and some of his people, on that occasion, fought under Lord Clannaboye against the insurgent Irish. The chief, O'Gilmore, got wounded in the action; and, soon after, his kinsmen met with sorry return from their Scotch allies.

To convert the then popular account of a victory gained by the insurgents into a "massacre" was easy enough. It required little more than the substitution of "murthered" for "killed"; but the effect was, in most cases, improved by the addition of "cruelly and barbarously," or some phrase well calculated to excite the imagination. T. F.

Names of Places in the Mountains of Mourne.

By Canon H. W. Lett, M.A., M.R.I.A.

"THE names of the Mourne Mountains are very curious: I find that every shoulder of them bears a distinct appellation." So wrote John O'Donovan, from Newry, 12 May, 1834, to Thomas A. Larcom, Mountjoy, Dublin, who was at the head of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. O'Donovan, who was an accomplished scholar of the Irish language, was employed to obtain the correct names of all the places for the maps that were being constructed. The method adopted was—first, the engineers visited every place, and took down in a field-book, or name-book, from the information of the residents, the names of every place; and afterwards O'Donovan visited each parish, and corrected in these books the spelling of the names. During the progress of the work, he wrote frequently to his chief, T. A. Larcom, and his letters are full of information about the district.[1]

The morning after O'Donovan arrived in Rathfriland, in the course of searching for "old aborigines," as he designated them, from whom to obtain the ancient names, he had his first view of the range of the Mourne Mountains. He described what he saw from the fort of Liopnabhreagóg Lisnavartog, two miles north of Rathfriland: "You

[1] These letters are contained in "Ordnance Survey, County Down, Letters, Antiquities," in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

[2] April 16, 1834.

can see a great extent of country in every direction; but the scene to the east, the north, and the west is very tame in comparison to the grand view which you enjoy on turning to the south. Slieve Donart forms the eastern point (a very physical one) of a line of mountains which runs in a westerly direction for a distance of twelve miles, and for that reason called *The Twelve Mile of Mourne*. The peaks of these mountains appear to be nearly of the same height, and a person would not discern much difference in height between Slieve Donart[1] and two others to the west of it. The scene is diversified by the intervention of other mountains of no inconsiderable altitude, over the summits of which the others tower in the most romantic manner. All these mountains present a sable aspect, but their sides are in many places streaked with white."

O'Donovan had some amusing interviews in the houses of the farmers. Of his work, he wrote[2]: "It cost me much trouble to discover the correct names of the mountains, and I state emphatically that no person is qualified to obtain these but a good scholar.[3] Without the Bishop's letter, and the assistance of the priests, I might have travelled for weeks and still not meet the qualified inhabitants to give these names."

The following list of the names of places in the Mourne Mountains has been formed by taking all those that are given on the 6 in. to 1 mile Maps of the Ordnance Survey of County Down, and collating them with O'Donovan's Map and MSS.,[4] Williamson's Map of County Down, and other sources.[5] The names are arranged alphabetically for the convenience of reference, and the number of the Ordnance Survey sheet on which each may be found is given. The road from Hilltown to Newcastle has been taken roughly as the northern boundary of the district—a line had to be drawn somewhere. And wherever the spelling of a name on Williamson's Map[6] differs from that given in the Ordnance Survey, it is added in brackets with the initial "W."

Altaggart (52), *the high place of the priest.* "Alt a' t-Sagairt, altitudo sacerdotis. Here the altar is still to be seen whereon masses were celebrated during the age of bigotry."—O'D. The place is 1,362 feet above the sea.

[1] O'Donovan varied in his spelling of the name of this mountain till he finally settled down to "Slieve Donard."

[2] April 19, 1834.

[3] The writer evidently meant a scholar of the Irish language.

[4] See notice of a MS. map of the Mourne Mountains, by O'Donovan, in *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. viii, p. 137 (1902).

[5] No notice has been taken of some names that were unknown in the Mournes half a century back, and which caprice or fashion has been imposing upon certain localities.

[6] See description of this map in *U.J.A.*, vol. viii, p. 135 (1902).

Annalong (56), *the ford of the ships.* Áṫ na Long. The stream which flows into the sea at this place is called the Annalong river.

Ardmally (53), *high brows.* A mountain-like elevation at the foot of Slieve Bignian.

Aughrim (54), *horse hill.* Eaċṫhṛuim.

Ballynagelty (54), *the mad-men's town.* Baile na ngealtaċ [Bnag-altagh, W.] This place is south of Slieveban, near Killowen point.

Ballyvalley Mountain (51), *the town of the road.* Baile a bealaiġ.

Ballyreagh (53), *the grey town.* "Ballyreagh."—O'D. Bailerhaċ. A townland on the south slope of Slieve Bignian.

Bann River (48). The most ancient name of Mourne was Beanna Boirche (Beanna boirċe), from which the river—the head waters of which are in the Deer's Meadow—takes its name. There flow into it Rowan Tree, Shanky's, Leitrim, Corcullion, Rocky, Kinnahalla, and Glenaveagh rivers, all of which are merely mountain streams.

Bencrom (53), *the stooped peak.* Benn chṛom.

Blaeberry Mountain (O.S., 53). This is part of the south-east slope of the Chimney Rock Mountain.

Bloody Bridge (49). "Caṁna bláċaiġe ḋun maeł eaḃ."—O'D. It is not clear what O'Donovan means by this sentence. On the MS., in O'Donovan's penmanship, that accompanies his letters from Co. Down, by a strange slip, the "Bloody Bridge," which is on the south-east of Slieve Donard, is set down between Slieve Bearna and Lough Shannah! The name was given, subsequent to an encounter here in 1641. The stream which it crosses is called the Bloody Bridge River.

Blue Lough (49). No. 1—a small lough south-west of Slieve Bearna. No. 2—a larger Blue Lough (53 south of Slieve Lamagan.

Brackenagh (53), *a speckled spot.* Bṛeaċanaċ. The two townlands so named are on the south face of Slieve Bignian, where the bare rock appears in patches over the surface.

Brimbignian (53). Bṛuim Bṁn. A spur of Slieve Bignian.

Bryansford. This is the name of the neat little village in which is the principal entrance into the Earl of Roden's demesne of Tollymore. It probably is a recent appellation given since Irish ceased to be spoken by the natives of the neighbourhood.

Butter Mountain (48). In Irish this would be Sliaḃ an ime.

Carcullion (47 and 48). The name of a stream, and of the place through which it flows, two miles south of Hilltown. "Carguillan. This[1] is by no means settled in the country, as I find by the numerous

[1] O'Donovan is referring to the spelling [illegible] MS. remarks are most interesting. I give them just as he wrote

tombstones. And you will not be surprised that the Rev. White, P.M. of Rathfriland, would wish to have it KIRKullen (nothing like leather), but the Irish name is Carr an cuillin; i.e., *the rugged place of holly*. This is well known to the Irish inhabitants, who always keep the English spelling as near it as they can. Some holly-bushes still appear among the rocks. Without hesitation or fear of criticism, I will make this *Carcullion*, which sounds a beautiful name, and preserves the meaning. The Presbyterians will pronounce it *Kirk-ullen* (like Kirkpatrick instead of Killpatrick), and the Roman Catholics *Carr-culling*; nor will they ever agree until our memoir[1] appears—if ever."—O'D.

Carn Mountain (52). Sliabh an carn, from a cairn of stones that is on its summit.

Castle Rocks (49). Weathered granite rocks resembling old castles, between Slieve Donard and Cave Mountain.

Causeway Water (55). This stream falls into Mill Bay on Carlingford Lough; its upper portion is called Watergap.

Chimney Rock Mountain (53). An elevation of 2,152 feet. The name is evidently a modern one.

Clasha—Clash Bridge—(56). Clar, *a trench*. One of the excavations worn by a streamlet in the boulder clay.

Cloghanchorcha (55), *the stone of the marsh*. Cloc na corcaig. The south slope of the Rocky Mountain, four miles due east of Rostrevor.

Cloghmore (54). A great perched-boulder on Slieve Meen, above the Wood House, near Rostrevor. Cloc mór, *the big stone*.

Cock Mountain (48). Of this, and its neighbour, the Hen Mountain, O'Donovan wrote—"Fanciful names of two curious mountains, near Hilltown, derived from some imaginary resemblance to a cock and a hen. Sliabh an coiligh."

Colligan's Bridge (53). Across the Kilkeel Water, near Scardan Hill, four miles from Kilkeel town.

Cove Mountain (49). [Cave Mountain, W.]

Craigdoo (48), *black rock*. Creagdub, in allusion to its dark colour. [Craig Du, W.]

Craignamona (51), *rock of the bog*. Creag na mona.

Crenville (54). This is also spelled, for another place-name, Cranfield. Both are probably corrupt pronunciations of Creamcoill; i.e., Wild Garlick wood.

[1] This allusion intimates that it was intended to print a memoir of the survey of each county, but only that of Derry was issued, and what was printed embraced only a portion of the county.

Crockbane (54). White hill. Cnoc bán.

Crocknafeola (52). Cnoc na Feola. [Crocknafraul, W.]

Crockshee. (See Knockshee.)

Crossone (49). Cnoiſ Eoin. Owen's or John's Cross.

Crotlieve (52), "*hump mountain.*" Cnoit ſliaḃ, so named from its shape. O'Donovan remarks that this should be spelled as it is pronounced; viz., Crotlee or Crotlie.

Curraghknockdoo (54), *morass of the black hill.* Cuppaċ cnuic ɒuiḃ.

Cushcamenacally (49), "*the hag's steps.* Coiſcéim na caillige. The name of some rocks in the sea near Sruth Patrick."—O'D.

Dead Man's Cairn (52). A heap of stones in the Deer's Meadow, half a mile south of fork of roads, on right hand going towards Kilkeel. One of the customary heaps raised by each traveller as he passes by, placing a stone on it, to mark the spot where the dead body of a man had been found.

Deer's Meadow (48 and 52). A translation of Leuna na ḃ-ꝼiaḋ. In remote ages this plateau was densely wooded. The stumps of trees abound in the great peat banks, now being cut for fuel. A very long time ago it was the haunt of the native red-deer.

Dunmore, *great fort.* Ɒun móꝛ. South of Blue Lough, perhaps next Cave's Point.

Dunny Water Bridge. On Annalong river, two miles from the sea.

Eagle Mountain (52). Sliaḃ an iolaiꝛ.[1]

Eagle Rock (49). Overhanging rocks on north-west of Slieve Donard.

Eight Mile Bridge (48). East of Hilltown, across the Bann river.[2]

Finlieve (54). White Mountain. Fionnſliaḃ. [Finlay Mtn., W.]

Formal (54). Round hill. Foꝛmaoil.

Glass-drummon (53). Little green ridge. Glaiſ ɒꝛomain.

Glenavreagh (48), *the rough glen.* Glean aiṁꝛeiḋ. The Bann river flows through this rocky glen out of the Deer's Meadow.

[1] The eagles have long since ceased to be known at these spots. There is, however, a tradition of their having been seen in the localities—once on a time.

[2] It was near this—the Eight Mile Bridge—that Redmond O'Hanlon was killed by Art O'Hanlon, one of his trusted companions, on the 25th of April 1681. The Eight Mile Bridge is marked at this spot in Gillie's Map of Co. Down (1755), in Map in Harris's Co. Down (1744), and in Map in Post Chaise Companion of Ireland. It was on the direct road from Dublin—Dundalk, by the Narrow Water Ferry to Downpatrick, being in fact a continuation of the northern road, which O'Hanlon frequented for intercepting travellers, all of whom, in those days, rode on horseback. John P. Prendergast in his *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution* (1807), p. 121, makes a mistake in saying "Banbridge was then called Eight Mile Bridge." The modern town of Banbridge is not the Eight Mile Bridge, though the latter was, and is, a bridge over the Bann river, east of where the village of Hilltown has been built. The Eight Mile Bridge is described in the P.C. Companion as near the Church of Clonduff, which is its exact position.

Glen River (49). Flowing down the glen between Slieve Donard and Slieve Commedah. It is sometimes called the White river.

Glen Fofanny River (49). Thistle glen. Ꞅlean fofannaiġ. Flows down from Slieve Donard into the Bloody Bridge river, south of Newcastle. Fofanny bane and Fofanny reagh—i.e., White Thistles and Grey Thistles—are at the northern base of the Mournes, between Hilltown and Bryansford.

Goward. High voice (from an echo).

Gruggan doo (51). "A place where long dark-coloured sedge grows. Ꞅruaꞅan ꝺuꝺ."—O'D.

Hare's Gap (49). A pass at the head of Kilkeel river glen and Trassey bog, between Slieve Bearna and Slievenaglough.

Hen Mountain. (See Cock Mountain.)

Kilbroney River. Flows past Rostrevor. The upper part is called Yellow Water.

Kilkeel.[1]

Kilkeel Water (53). "Its antient name was An aꞃaic: Coiꞅ na h'aꞃaiꞅe."—O'D. There flow into it Miner's Hole, Shannagh, Bencrom, Mill, Cross, Aughrim, and Leitrim rivers. Fifty years ago, the glen through which this stream flows bore no other name in any part of its extent, from the Hare's Gap to Kilkeel, than "the Kilkeel Water Glen."

Kinnahalla (48). "Cionnꞅ̇ala, which means *dirty head or summit.*" —O'D. [Kilnahalla, W.]

Knockbarragh (51). Cnocbáꞃꞃaċ. *The hill on the top.*

Knockree (54). Cnoc cꞃoiꝺe. *Heart-shaped hill*, in the townland of Ballyrogan, within Mourne Park.

Knockshee (54), "*Hill of the fairies.* Crock-shea, Cꞃoc ꞅiꝺe." —O'D. [Crockshee, W.] There is a cairn on the top of this.

Lugnaquillia, *the hollow of the heath cocks*; i.e., grouse. Laꞅnaꞅcoilleaċ. This name occurs in O'Donovan's MS., but I cannot locate it in the Mournes. It is not marked on any map.

Leckan (51), *a stony place.* Leacan.

[1] In the Distribution Book in the Record Office, Dublin, the following are the names of the places in Kilkeele Parish, Mourne Half Barony:—Aghnahurry, Aghram, Ahghyochill, Atty Caell, Ballemen Ballinhair, Ballinrane, Ballyardell, Ballyfaed, Ballygowne, Ballyhaffon, Ballykeele, Ballymageogh, Ballymtt Dorffy, Ballymtt Gart, Ballymtt Martin, Ballynedane, Ballyevrabeg, Ballyevramore, Ballyran, Ballyrogan, Bannagh, Berly Cargah, Clonlighane, Corchychagh, Cranfeilde, Drakennagh, Drioge, Dromirore or Dromeroe, Drommore, Dromondoney, Dromon-[illegible] Dunavan, Dunawell, Elghnalby, Glassdrumon, Granso, Green Castle, Kilkeele, Leytrym, Lissgarrane, Lisnaree, Lurgan Convey, Lurgarreragh, Macarigh, Maharmurphy, Maghersellagh, Mo[illegible]rne, Monedorkebegg, Monedorkimore, Moyade, Newtowne, Rinnecharre, Tawnyvea, Tullogh Bruske, Tulloghffraine, Turbwolbraddagh, Turduffe.

[2] Mourne Park was originally named Siberia. (See Post Chaise Companion through Ireland.)

Legawherry Pot (49), *hollow of the chaldron.* Lag a coire. A deep hollow on the east of Shanslieve.

Leitrim Hill (54), *grey ridge.* Liath druim.

Long Mountain (53). In Irish this is Sliabh fada. Part of the south-east slope of the Chimney Rock Mountain.

Loughanless, *the lough of the dwelling.* Loch an lios. In all probability this was a crannog. It was near Goward, at an elevation of 740 feet.[1]

Lugagour (48), *the hollow of the goat.* Lagnagar. A small gorge between Craigdoo and Speltha.

Lough Shannah (48), *the fox's lough.* Loch sionnach. Foxes are still found in the mountains, but have become very scarce.

Luke's Mountain (49). This seems to be a very modern name. The name of the townland in which it is situated is Clonachullia. Cluain-na-cuilleann, *the meadow of the hollies.* It is on the south-east, above Tollymore Park.

Mill River (49, 53). An affluent, amongst the mountains, of the Kilkeel water. The site of the great dam for the Belfast Waterworks will be on this stream, in the valley between Slieve Bignian and Slievenaglough.

Millstone Mountains (49). It may have been that there was in modern times a quarry on these mountains where millstones were wrought.

Moneydarragh (53), *dark shrubbery or bushy place.* Muine doire a. A townland on the south face of Slieve Bignian.

Moolieve (53), *smooth or bare mountain.* Maol sliabh. The name of the south end of the ridge of Slieve Bignian.

Mullaghmore. "Mullach mor; i.e., *the great summit.* It is very conspicuous."—O'D. Probably a first impression of Slieve Meelmore: there is no mountain called Mullaghmore in the Mournes.

Ott Mountain (48).[2]

Owen bwee, *yellow water.* Abann buidhe. Two streams bear this name: one between Rostrevor and Hilltown, and the other between Slievemuck and Slieve na glough. O'Donovan gives three other names of rivers; but he has not placed them on his map, so I omit them. The only river on it is the Kilkeel water.

[1] This place was marked on the original maps [illegible] but was omitted from the map issued within the last ten years.

Williamson's Map gives Loughanmore and Loughanbeg, which are not necessary for identifying.

[2] In O'Donovan's letter of April 17, 1834, from Rostrevor, he says: "I must ascertain this from the other side [illegible] Mourne." But I do not recollect hearing the name.

Pierce's Castle (52). "Caiſlen Airt mic Piarais. The castle of Art, the son of Pierce."—O'D. It takes its name from a round rock resembling a castle on its top.

Pigeon Rock Mountain (52). Carraic na gcolm. There is a circular lis or rath, called "the fort," half a mile due south of this mountain's summit.

Pot of Pulgarve (49), *rough pit.* Poll garb. A rocky hollow at the head of the Spinkwee river, under the shadow of Slieve Commedah and Slieve na glough.

Rocky Mountain. Three elevations are so designated on Ordnance Survey (52, 53, 54). A translation of Sliab na g-cloc. The Rocky river at the base of one of these is Owenaglough (Abann na g-cloc). Several townlands and rivulets of the name are anglicized into *Owennacloy.*

Round Seafin (53). The portion of Seafin next the sea is so named.

Rowan-tree-river (52). A streamlet which, rising between Pigeon Rock Mountain and Slieve Maganmore, flows northwards into the Rocky river. O'Donovan remarks on this: "*Round tree River*—They must have been stupid blockheads that took down this name. No one in the country ever heard such a name. They told me that there is no such river or stream; but there is a rivulet which they call Abann ailt a caorthainn; i.e., the river of the valley of the Mountain Ash. Some translate this into *Rowan-tree-river.*"

Scardan Hill (53), *waterfall hill.* Scarnan. Near Calligan's Bridge.

Shanlieve (52), 2,052 feet, *old mountain.* Close to the Eagle Mountain.

Shannah Lough. (See Lough Shannah.)

Shanslieve (49). 2,204 feet. The north end of Slieve Commedah. (See Shanlieve.)

Sheep-hill (49). In Irish Sliab na g-caorach, which may be anglicized by *Slieve-na-carragh.*

Shepherd's Pass (49). Bealach an aodaire (*Ballaghan edar*). This is the steepest part of Slieve Donard, where the mountain is nearest the sea. The name is now shortened into Ballagh.

Shimna River (48, 49), *the bulrush river.* Abann a rimna. Flows through Tollymore Park into sea at Newcastle. Its affluents are the Trassey and Spinkwee rivers.

Slieveacarnane (51), *mountain of the little cairn.* Sliab an carnain.

Slievebane (54), *white mountain.* Sliab ban. Above the wood, east of Rostrevor.

Slievebearna (49), 2,349 feet, *broken mountain.* Sliab bearnaċ. From the appearance of the huge masses of bare rocks on its summit.

Slievebignian (53), 2,449 feet, *pointed mountain.* Sliab binnin.[1]

Slieve-bug (53), *mountain of the green bushes.* Sliab búġ. On south slope of Slieve Bignian.

Slieve-commedah (49), 2,512 feet, *look-out mountain.* "Sliab coiṁeadac, mountain of careful watching."—O'D. Monte Video.

Slieve-corragh (49), *sheep hill.* Sliab na g-caorraċ.

Slieve-dermot (54), *Dermot's mountain.* Sliab diarmada.

Slieve-donard (49), 2,796 ft., *Donard's mountain.* Sliab doṁanġart.[2]

Slieve-lamagan (53), 2,306 feet, *Lavagan mountain.* Sliab lamagan. "climbing on your hands and feet: cuaid me fuaf airlaṁagan." [Slieve Lamagin, W.]

Slieve lough Shannah (48), *Foxes' lough mountain.* Sliab loċa Sioṅac.

Slieve magan more and beg (52). Sliab mic gin. *McCann's mountain.* There is a "Windy Gap" between this and Eagle Mountain.

Slieve-martin (54), *Martin's mountain.* Seems a modern name.

Slieve-meen (54), *mountain of the flat.* Sliab min.

Slieve meel (51), Slieve meel more (48, 49), Slieve meel beg (48), *smooth mountain.* Sliab miol. O'Donovan notes that in the "name-book" these names were respectively "Slieve mon more" and "Slieve meel bug." [Slieve-beg, W.]

Slieve na brock (49), *mountain of the badgers.* Sliab na m-brock. Badgers are rare in the Mournes. O'Donovan remarks on this, "Turn-um-brock (very well divided!)—Tor-na-m'brock, tower of the badgers."

Slieve na garragh (53), *rough mountain.* Sliab garb.

Slieve ma geogh (52), *McGeogh's mountain.* Sliab mig Eoic.

Slieve na glough (49), 1,777 feet, *rocky mountain* (which see).

Slieve na glough (52), 1,450 feet. Sliab na gcloċ. The Diamond Mountains are on the south slope of the first of these. [Slieve kina glogh, W.]

Slieve na gore (52). "Slieve na gor, Sliab na ngobar, *mountain of the goats.*"—O'D.

Slieve na maddy (49), *the dogs' or foxes' mountain.* Sliab na madaid. This lies just above Donard Lodge.

Slieve na man (48), *the kid's mountain.* Sliab na meann.

Slieve na miskan (48), *butter-tub mountain.* Sliab meskan.

[1] Harris's Map gives this [illegible]

[2] See "Maps of Mountains of Mourne [illegible] 1902 [illegible] different ways of spelling the name of Slieve Donard.

Slieve miskin (54). So called from a fancied resemblance to a mescan, or lump of butter. [Slieve neskine, W.]

Slieve muc (52), *pig mountain.* Sliabh muc.

Slieve roe (51, 54), *red mountain.* Sliabh ruadh.

Slieve rooseley (51), "*Rooseley's mountain.* Sliabh mac Ruartain. Three miles north of Rostrevor. Called from a family of that name." —O'D. [Boosley, W.]

Spaltha (48). "Spalta. A particular shaped stone bears this name in Irish."—O'D.

Spellack, *splintery.* Speilic. A rocky "splintery" spur of Slieve More.

Spelga (48), 1,358 feet.

Spelga (54), 1,298 feet, "*Pointed-rock.* Speilgeach. So called from Speilg, which means a pointed rock."—O'D.

Spence's Mountain (53), 1,529 feet. A modern appellation.

Spence's River. Flows into the sea at Glassdrummon.

Sruth Patrick (49), *the stream of Patrick.* Sruth Phadraig. The chasm now designated Maggie's Leap. S. Patrick travelled no farther into Mourne than to this stream.[1]

Thomas's Mountain (49). The rocky base of Slieve Donard overhanging Newcastle.

Tieve dockaragh (52), 1,557 feet. "Tieve dockera, Taobh tocaraigh, latus arduum—a side difficult of ascent. Never was any name more applicable."—O'D.[2]

Trooper's Hollow (54). A few miles south-east of Rostrevor.

Trassey River (48). An affluent of the Shimna river.

Tollymore Park (49), *great hill.* Tulach mór.

Tullyframe (54), *hill of sound sleep.* Tulach fraeam. This is south-west of Knockree Hill.

Tullybranigan (49). Tulach Branagan. Between Newcastle and Tollymore Park.

Yellow Water. (See Owen bwee and Kilbroney River.)

White Water (52, 55). Abann bán. Flowing through Mourne Park. Its affluents are Aughinlack, Pigeon Rock, and Red Moss rivers.

Windy Gap (52). This is a translation of Barna gaeithe.

I have to acknowledge the kind assistance rendered me by Professor Dr. P. W. Joyce, in reading and correcting the proofs of this paper.

[1] On Petty's Map of Ireland, a place south-east of Newcastle is named "ye Bishop's Seat."

[2] O'Donovan adds: "Montis latus re et nomine difficile ascensus, asperum, et scopulosum decore et acclive."

Irish Emigrants in 1805.

THE following interesting list of names has been transcribed by H. Honiton Ball. The list was evidently made in pursuance of the law preventing the emigration of skilled labour; so many of the passengers describe themselves as "labourers," which may or may not be quite correct. The ages show the men to have been young.—ED.

BRITISH MUSEUM—ADDITIONAL MS., 35,762, F. 101.

List of the Crew and Passengers who intend going to Newcastle and Philadelphia on board the ship Brutus of Philadelphia—George Craig, Master. Burthen, 500 Tons.

No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Residence
1	George Craig		Master	
2	Samuel Barkley, jr.		Mate	
3	Tutus Halbert			
4	Samuel Choise			
5	William Hay			
6	William Ferren			
7	Benjn. Smith		Sailors	
8	Peter Royson			
9	Wm. Hamilton			
10	Danl. Ross			
11	Josia Thompson			
12	John Hollywood			

PASSENGERS.

1	Thomas Kennan	25	Labourer	Stewartstown
2	Patrick Curley	20	,,	,,
3	Bennet Boles	22	,,	,,
4	John Wilkinson	23	,,	Nn. Stewart
5	Michl. Kelley	25	,,	Omagh
6	Thomas Callaughan	23	,,	Strabane
7	John Wilson	19	,,	Nn. Conningham
8	James Wilson	2[illegible]	,,	,,
9	James Clendining	18	,,	,,
10	Patrick Cue	22	,,	Aughnacloy
11	Wm. Stewart	25	,,	Coleraine
12	Alexr. Eakin	28	,,	,,

PASSENGERS—*Continued.*

No.	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
13	James Thompson	24	Labourer	Donigall
14	Isac Cochran	27	,,	Ballynoconey
15	James Ferrier	24	,,	Bushmills
16	George Morrow	28	,,	,,
17	John MacCad	29	,,	,,
18	James Peoples	23	,,	Letter Kenney
19	John Peoples	21	,,	,,
20	Darby Bayle	24	,,	,,
21	Alexander Thompson	30	,,	,,
22	Stephen Alley	24	,,	Derry
23	John Ewing	20	,,	,,
24	James Smily	27	,,	,,
25	Thomas Murphy	26	,,	,,
26	Patrick Murphy	30	,,	,,
27	John Hasson	24	,,	Cumber
28	Jean Bayle	21	Spinster	,,
29	John Johnston	23	Labourer	,,
30	David King	29	,,	,,

George Craig, Master of the ship Brutus of New York, now Bound for Philadelphia, Maketh oath that the said Ship is of the Burthen of Five hundred Tons and upwards, and that the foregoing list contains a Just and true account of all Persons on Board, or intended to be taken on Board said Ship, with the names, age, and occupation of each Person, as also of the Crew. And he does further Swear that, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief, there is neither Artificer, Manufacturer, Seaman, or Seafaring Man, except the Crew, belonging or being Subject to the King of Great Britain, on Board, or to be taken on Board, said Ship.

Sworn before me at the Custom House,
Derry, 21st September, 1805.

(Sgd.) GEORGE CRAIG. R. G. HILL, Colr.

BRITISH MUSEUM—ADDITIONAL MS., 35, 762, F. 103.

George Bray, Master of the Ship Rover, of and now Bound for New York, maketh Oath that the said Ship is of the burthen of Two Hundred and Seventeen $\frac{63}{95}$ Tons and upwards, and that the annexed List Contains a just and true Account of all Persons on Board, or intended to be taken on Board, said Ship, with the Names, Age, and Occupation of each Person, as also of the Crew. And he does further Swear that, to the best of his Knowledge and belief, that there is neither Artificer, Manufacturer, Seaman, or Seafaring Man, except the Crew, belonging or being subject to the King of Great Britain, on board, or to be taken on board, said Ship.

Sworn before me at the Custom House, Dublin,
27th September, 1805.

(Sgd.) G. BRAY. (Sgd.) EDW. HAMERTON.

A List of the Crew and Passengers who intend going to New York on Board the Ship Rover of New York—George Bray, Master. Burthen, 287 $\frac{65}{95}$ Tons.

1	George Bray	Master	43 years old
2	Phillman Freeman	Chief Mate	26 ,,
3	Henry Smith	Second ,,	34 ,,
4	William Osmond	Seamen	34 ,,
5	Robert Crowders		17 ,,
6	Thomas Blakeney		27 ,,
7	William Richardson		29 ,,
8	Martin Wheelan		27 ,,
9	Matthew Jones		28 ,,
10	Benjamin Downes	Steward	19 ,,
11	Simon Warshaw	Cook	28 ,,

PASSENGERS.

No.	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
12	Michael Muldoon	27	Gentleman	Co. Meath
13	Mrs. Muldoon	24	Gentlewoman	,,
14	John Jamison	21	Merchant	Dublin
15	Robt. Greer	38	Chapman	Dungannon
16	Fras. Ennis	24	Gentleman	Queen's Co.
17	Heny. Herron	28	Merchant	Dublin
18	Elinor Neilson	22	Spinster	Clones
19	Francis Evatt	21	Labourer	Co. Cavan
20	Jno. MacNeill	19	,,	,,
21	Mich. Connor	21	,,	Wexford
22	Ben^{n} Hood	30	,,	King's Co.
23	Morris MacNeill	19	,,	,,
24	Hugh Brady	18	Clerk	Dublin
25	Stephen Flynn	24	,,	,,
26	Pat. Cranning	30	,,	Drogheda
27	Wm. Armstrong	22	Apothecary	County Meath
28	Petr. Donnolly	18	Clerk	Dublin
29	David Jones	29	Do.	
30	Margt. Hawthorne	34	Spinster	Britain St, Dublin
31	Jas. Hawthorne (child)	8		,,
32	Kitty Hawthorne (child)	5		,,
33	Sally (servant girl)	19		,,
34	Patt Fegan	30	Labourer	Co. Kildare
35	James Heeran	32	Clerk	,,
36	James Wyland	20	,,	King's Co.
37	Patk. Lansdown	21	Farmer	Co. Meath
38	Thos. Fitzgerald	35	,,	Co. Dublin
39	Patt MacNaughly	27	Labourer	Co. Longford
40	Matt. Dickson	20	Clerk	Dublin
41	Peter Smith	12	,,	Co. Cavan
42	Andrew Murphy	21	Labourer	,,

Old Belfast Signboards.

With some Notes on their Social, Historical, and Literary Connections.

By John J. Marshall.

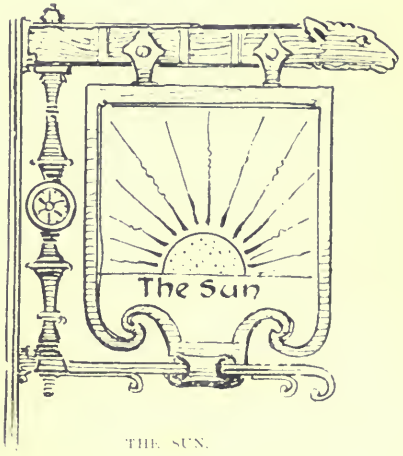
From the time when mankind first congregated together, forming towns and villages, signs have been in use to indicate the residence of craftsman or of merchant, but no such antiquity attaches to these adjuncts of trade and commerce in the province of Ulster. Indeed, outside the English garrison town of Carrickfergus, signs were unknown until they were brought over by the settlers in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The earliest of these mentioned in the list of Belfast signs given in this Journal (volume xi, page 54) is under the date of the year 1739; but no doubt Belfast possessed these emblems from the time of its foundation. In the picture of "Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast, presenting the Charter of Incorporation to the Sovereign and Burgesses in Corn Market, 1613," given in the prospectus of *Old Belfast*, there is shown in the distance one of the old half-timbered houses, having a large projecting hanging sign, but the object supposed to be depicted thereon the artist has wisely left to imagination.

However, notwithstanding our lack of information regarding what were the favourite subjects for signboards with the worthy citizens of Belfast in the days of James I.—a lack that extends over the reigns of both the Charleses, including the Commonwealth—we get a little information with the advent of William of Orange. Some eleven days before the great Dutchman arrived in Belfast, Dean Davis, in his diary, records under date of 3 June, 1690, "Francis Burton and I dined at The Eagle and Child for 3*s.* and 6*d.* each"—which was a tolerably high price for those days, unless the great concourse of military then in the town had caused prices to go up abnormally, the worthy innkeeper evidently being determined to make hay while the sun shone.

We have no further notices of signs for a considerable period, until Queen Anne, as one historian puts it, "was pleased to die," and then we begin to get a little knowledge with the opening years of the reign of George I.

In 1715 the King's Arms was kept by William Dunn, who finished his earthly career as an innkeeper by dying 27 January, 1716–17.

In 1719 Patrick Ferguson of THE SUN had for competitors John Suter, Aleseller, THE ADAM AND EVE, and Samuel Miller, Aleseller, THE EAGLE AND CHILD.[1] The last named would seem to have been a favourite subject, as in the *Diary of a Dublin Lady in the Reign of George II.* we find The Eagle and Child used as the sign of a chimney-sweep, of all occupations in the world; but, as may be noticed, while some signs were very apt with regard to their owner's occupation, others as frequently had not the most remote reference to it.



THE SUN.

In 1719 there was a second Samuel Miller, who traded under the sign of THE CROWN; and in 1721 we find Barbara MacGill at THE HOLE IN THE WALL. Evidently Barbara must have died, or else disposed of her interest in *The Hole in the Wall*, as in 1724 and 1726 John Glean was proprietor of this classically (?) named hostelry.

In 1733 Aunger Robeson lived at the primeval sign of YE ADAM AND EVE, while, according to the veracious chronicler of the *News-Letter* for 6 March, 1738, John Downing, the hostler of the GEORGE INN—like the innocent, unsuspecting hostler that he was—hired two horses to Joseph Hooper and John Hamilton, to carry them to Moira, some weeks before the date mentioned; but instead of proceeding to Moira, they thought proper to ride to Cork, where it was supposed that they sold the horses. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, they were sent to jail, and while there it was discovered that they were deserters from a regiment quartered in Edinburgh, where they were wanted for fraud. It is to be hoped that they got their deserts, and that the hostler recovered his nags.

1770. THE STAG'S HEAD, on the Shore Road, kept by Peggy Barkley. It stood at the corner of what used to be known as "Buttermilk Loaney," now improved out of recognition, and named Skegoneil Avenue. It was here that the "Hearts of Steel" men had their rendezvous, when they assembled to rescue one of their number, named David Douglass, of Templepatrick, who had been arrested by Waddell Cunningham for an agrarian offence. They were formed in regular

[1] This is the well-known crest of the Stanley Earls of Derby, and has reference to an incident in the history of that family.

order by an old soldier named Nathaniel Mathes, or Matthews, and marched from thence to Belfast, where they surrounded the barracks, and threatened to burn the town. Finally, after much excitement and negotiation, the prisoner was handed over to them about one o'clock in the morning, thus bringing to a close one of the most exciting Sunday episodes in Belfast history.

Peggy Barkley would seem to have been a sympathiser with those holding advanced political opinions, as it was at a public-house which she afterwards kept in Sugarhouse Entry that the leaders of the United Irishmen used to meet under the title of the "Muddlers' Club." The club was broken up in 1796, in consequence of the information given to the authorities by Bell Martin, who was an attendant, and who was also notorious in other ways besides being an informer. In street ballads and political squibs her name is frequently associated with that of Lord Castlereagh. She was a denizen for some time of Dublin Castle.

Here is the portrait of this famous tavern-keeper and her tavern, all complete, by one who knew her well, in a manner not unworthy the pen of Charles Lamb:

"Sweet Peggy! I well remember thy cheery face, set off to the best advantage by the cap of widowhood. I remember well, too, and many younger men may remember the time also, when the Entry lost the light of thy countenance, and thy rosy smile shone upon a tavern on the Carrickfergus shore.[1] What a house was Peggy's in the Entry! Dr. Franklin, awful and pompous, stood in a swinging frame over the door, telling all visitors, in my humble opinion, to eat, drink, and be merry, which they did: for there was plenty of accommodation for all who came. Some twenty or thirty rooms supplied the necessary space; the fertile [oyster] beds of Carrick and Comber supplied the dainties; and in all Ireland there was no better rum to be found than that hidden in Peggy's cellar. In these good old times an oyster supper was a substantial meal. Your puny Carlingfords, and, at most, equally puny Greencastles, were unknown, and the magnificent Carricks, six to a plate—no stomach could contain more—formed a feast for the giants, if not for the gods, especially when washed down with a reeking tumbler of rum, then the beverage of the day, and the particular boast of the mansion over which Dr. Franklin kept watch and ward."

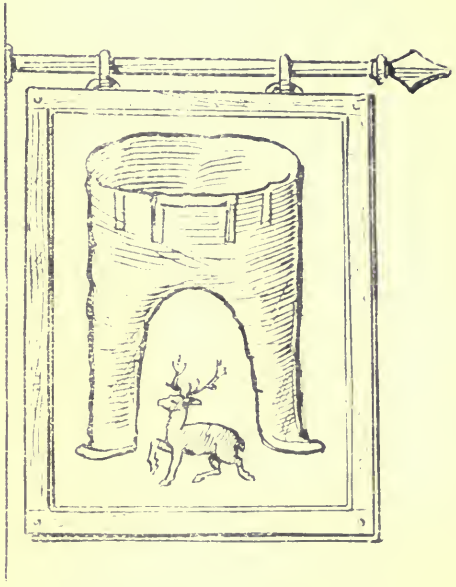
[1] She evidently returned in her old age to the Stag's Head on the Shore Road, or, possibly anticipating a century ago the tied house system, she kept the two public-houses till infirmities, associated with declining years, compelled her to give up the business in Sugarhouse Entry, and retire to what was then a rural scene.

The charms of Peggy Barkley, that pearl of tavern-keepers, whether under the sylvan spell of *The Stag's Head* or the majesty of *Dr. Franklin*, have caused our pen to wander from the strict chronology hitherto observed in treating of Belfast signboards, to which we hasten to return.

1770. THREE GOLDEN SUGAR-LOAVES, Donegall Street.

1772. GLOBE: John Eggar, Grocer and Spirit Merchant.

1773. In this year we find Andrew MacClenaghan still carrying on the Merchant Tailoring at the sign of THE BUCK AND BREECHES, and, like the energetic fraction of a man that he was, attending on the second Tuesday of every month at the sign of The Bear, in Lisburn, kept by one Alexander, for the purpose of taking orders.



THE BUCK AND BREECHES.

BARLEY MOW, Ann Street: James Cuming.

GUN AND PISTOLS, Bridge Street: John Murray, Hardware Merchant.

LISBURN. William Hannah, not having a sign of his own, sells Earthenware, Hardware, and Cloth, next the sign of Lisburn, in High Street.

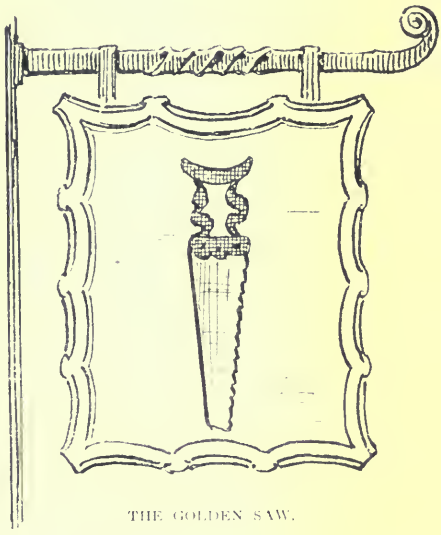
GOLDEN SAW, High Street: Thomas Lyle, Hardware.

GOLDEN HAT AND RABBIT: Richard Wright, Hatter.

1786. No account of local signs would be complete without Nixon's picture of High Street in 1786. Here, on the right-hand side looking towards the Quay, on one of the two houses in Castle Street[1] shown in the picture, is the sign of THE PHŒNIX, surrounded by the flames of her burning nest; while the corner shop next to Corn Market is presumably that of a saddler, as shown by the horse's head and neck projecting from it, on which is displayed articles of horse furniture. The Market House, on the corner of High Street, has its public clock projecting after the fashion of a hanging sign, and then, lower down, we have the sign of THE CROWN, and the second door below it, a little one-story house, whose sign is too distant to distinguish the figures.

[1] Now Castle Place.

On the left-hand side, in the Castle Place portion, the DONNEGAL ARMES first meets the eye, succeeded by the WHITE CROSS—at this period the aristocratic inn of the town, where the nobility and gentry put up. It stood at the corner of Legg's Lane, now widened and otherwise metamorphosed into Lombard Street; while farther down High Street appears the sign of THE HARP,[1] supported by a handsome bracket. The whole of the quaint picture, accurately done, as it was, on the spot, forming a truly interesting presentation of eighteenth-century life.



THE GOLDEN SAW.

1793. BLACK BULL, North Street. Evidently under the influence of the saying "The better day the better deed," James MacClurkan asks his creditors to meet him at this inn on Sunday next at eleven o'clock, when it is to be hoped he was able to make a satisfactory composition.

(To be continued.)

[1] William and Francis Hendren, Clothiers and Hardware Merchants.

Miscellanea

The Funeral of Lord Castlereagh in Westminster Abbey.

"In Pall Mall, not 300 yards from the place of starting, a respectable-looking man pulled off his hat, and, swinging it over his head, began to cheer; but was instantly seized and dragged away! The hearse moved on to Charing Cross, where it was received by a pretty general huzza. Opposite the Horse Guards it got another salute; and when the coffin was taken out, and as it was carried into the Abbey, that same people whom Castlereagh when living had called 'the basest populace,' gave three exulting cheers, accompanied, or rather followed, by execrations. And these cheers and execrations were as general as any that ever were heard in London or anywhere else."—*Cobbett's Weekly Political Register*, 31 August, 1822. Ed.

Crannoge at Loughgall, County of Armagh.

I have examined this supposed tumulus, and find it to be a crannoge site. On sheets 4 and 8 of the 6-in. Ordnance Survey Map of County Armagh it will be observed that the river Fall, in its course through the townlands of Derrycrew, Ardress West, and Causanagh, widens into boggy patches, which have been more or less drained; and an examination of that part of the river where it is joined by tributary streams—one flowing through Causanagh, and the other dividing that townland from Coragh—will show that all that part of the surrounding country marked "liable to floods" is an old lake bottom traversed by wave-like sandy shoals. About 150 yards to the north-west of the bend, where the tributary flowing between Coragh and Causanagh joins the Fall, was a crannoge site about 12 feet in diameter, and a foot to a foot and a half above the general level. It has now all been carted away, and is spread in heaps over the surrounding meadow, which is boggy.

These heaps consist of black earth interspersed with burnt sandstone and an occasional piece of burnt flint or marble. A few flakes of charcoal were collected, only one tiny piece of bone, and a few lumps of coarse red pottery. There was a remarkable absence of flint flakes, bones, and other débris, which would seem to indicate that the midden has not yet been disturbed. The only implement found was the stone celt already sent to the Dublin Museum by James Davison, the owner of the land.

There are no traces of piles. The only pieces of wood I saw were two pieces of bog oak about two feet long and three or four inches wide. But at the bottom of the mound, resting on the sand bank, was a heap containing a good cartload of stones, mostly sandstone, in pieces of about two inch side measurement. Major R. G. Berry, M.R.I.A.

Miler Magrath.

The last of the Irish State Papers calendared by the Public Record Office contains letters, reports, and documents of one kind and another relating to the age of Queen Elizabeth.

The Queen and her officers were, of course, anxious about the "religious wants" of the "mere Irish." But the Queen's bishops and the Queen's soldiery do not appear to have shared the anxiety of the Privy Council. The churches must have been a pretty spectacle when the seventeenth century dawned, if we are to judge by the lament and excuse of the Archbishop of Cashel, Miler Magrath. He had always a poor mouth to make about "his poverty and evil case." It was a bit ingenious, now ver, of him to poke his nose into the affairs of Dublin, to excuse his delinquencies.

"Where your Honor did write," he says, "that I most irreligiously suffered the churches under me to lie like hog stys, and that I was not so bare left by the wars, but that I might

remedy the same, I do confess the churches in the most parts, and within five miles to Dublin itself, to be like hog-stys, or rather, worse. Yet am not I in fault whereof, but rather the three sorts of people against whom I have no power, namely, the traitors, the Papists, and the soldiers."

Elizabeth's warriors not only treated the churches, but Miler Magrath himself, with scant respect; for he reports that being named "though unworthy," an Archbishop, it came to pass that "last Sunday being the tenth of this May," he was beaten like a dog by Captain Nuse, within the precinct of his own broken and burned house at Lismore, "saving for credit's sake, that instead of a cudgel or a club, I was beaten and struck with pikes and halberds, and shot at with bullets, which kind of credit I would rather lose than have."

Adam Loftus was the Queen's Archbishop of Dublin at this time. ED.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Irish Harpers.—Is anything known of Acland Kane, mentioned by Bunting as having "played before the Pretender, the Pope, and the King of Spain"? ED.

Are there any biographical details extant of Parson Stirling of Lurgan, who composed many airs and played on the pipes about 1790? ED.

Charles Ward, Mellifont, Co. Antrim, Will dated 1786.—I shall feel much obliged for any information concerning the above, who, I think, was Colonel of a Yeomanry Regiment. "FAIRY RING."

DONNCAD O'HAMSAIG.

THE IRISH HARPER OF MAGILLIGAN, IN DERRY.

Born 1675; Died 1807. Aged 112 Years.

From an Engraving at Aldrigh.

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EDITED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A., ARDRIE, BELFAST.

Irish Harpers.

NOTES COLLECTED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A.

IN the "Diary kept in Ireland in 1599, by Henry Harvey, Sometime Secretary to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex," there is a very graphic description of an Irish harper, "who was in truth a man very old and venerable to look on, having a long white beard which fell to his breast. His clothes were of green flannel, made after his country's manner, belted in at the waist, and falling below the knee. His legs bare, only for short hose of wool, and his feet shod with shoes or buskins of wolf-skin, the hair outside, tied with two thongs across the instep, the toes and heels flat, and the name of them in the Irish tongue *pampooties* or *pampooters*. His head was also bare, the hair on it of a snowy whiteness, falling heavily over the forehead in a *glibber*. For his face, it was well writ over with the map of his age, only the eyes still dark and fiery, and the look of them very strange, being both fierce and timorous at once.

"His harp was larger than any harp I had yet seen in this country, standing some four feet from the ground, and painted a lively green colour with sundry devices and traceries of curious significance, also leaves and other ornaments, but all much bleached and defaced, doubtless by rough weather and the evil usage it had met with.

"The harper played by request; but the lament he struck up seemed to come from his fingers rather than his soul. Delahide, an Irishman with Essex, asked the harper, in Irish, to play the Dirge of Ruari Og O'More, whose Seanachie he had been.

"Delahide spake a few words again in Irish to the harper, who thereat straightened himself, flinging suddenly off that bowed and

dejected aspect he had hitherto worn, and looking a full score of years younger, so brightly did his eyes flash and his whole face alter. And he looked about him now, no longer scared and timorous, but with a fierce, defiant air. . . . . So, having turned his harp about, he lifted it a little, and set it upon a stool or trestle that stood there; and, placing himself beside it, struck his hands across the strings with a careless gesture. Then, having played awhile, he suddenly broke out into a sort of singing, which yet was hardly singing, but rather a chant or crooning noise, which swelled and swelled so that at times it seemed to rise to the very rafters, rolling and beating about like thunder in our ears, and again to sink till it was no louder than the whisper of a summer stream over grass and small stones; his harp the while seeming to follow and take part, more like a thing of separate life joining in at its own pleasure than an instrument played by the hands. . . . .

"It chanced that, being next to the window, I saw what was not, I think, seen of others in the company. For when that strange song or chant began, all the kernes, galloglasses, and other wild Irish mustered without, startled and stared, seeming to prick their ears, as a horse does at the sound of the trumpet. Presently, as it went on, they began to draw nearer and nearer . . . . they began to grip at one another with their hands, and to move to and fro with their feet, as if they fain would have broken into wild dancing and leaping . . . their very souls fed upon what they heard!"

In producing the following paragraph from the *Belfast News-Letter* of 23 November, 1762, another link is given with the past. It proves that harping was an attraction in the North of Ireland thirty years before the celebrated Harp Festival: "For the benefit of a poor person, Dominick the Harper will perform this evening at Tim's Coffee House, to begin at seven o'clock. Admittance 1*s.* 1*d.*" This coffee house was in Bridge Street, and was owned by Timothy Burns.—I. W. W.

Wolfe Tone, on the occasion of one of his visits to Belfast, was present at the Harp Festival. He speaks of it as follows: "11 July, 1792—All go to the Harpers at one: poor enough; ten performers; seven execrable, three good; one of them, Fanning, far the best. No new musical discovery; believe all the good Irish airs are already written." On the 13 July he writes: "Harpers again; strum, strum, and be hanged." It is clearly evident that Tone's mind was not running to music, and that even the traditional instrument and tunes of his country had no charm for him. He preferred arms to airs any time, and volunteers to voluntaries.

The following note is from a MS. note-book in the possession of J. J. Marshall:

"During the latter half of the eighteenth century the harp was the favourite instrument, not only with the people, but in the highest and most cultivated circles, and the person of the harper was regarded with much of the veneration which was bestowed upon him in the old times, when he held the most honoured place in the halls of chieftain and prince. The body, too, was numerous, and each province and county could boast of its minstrel celebrity. I remember well the enthusiasm with which the most famous of this famous band—Dominick—was greeted in the old Exchange Rooms. His fingering of the instrument was not merely exquisite—it was magical, and he had, besides, an inexhaustible repertory of the oldest national airs."

ARTHUR O'NEILL, THE BLIND HARPER.

The following extract is taken from the *Belfast Chronicle* of 28 February, 1816:

"I cannot but feel an extraordinary degree of pleasure (which I hope is in common with *all* my fellow citizens) in understanding that a concert is to be held in the Exchange Rooms, Belfast, for the benefit of poor O'Neill, the blind Irish harper. Besides having a claim on our consideration as the preserver of our national music, I am sensible he has at present a very sufficient one; namely, his distressed situation. And I trust, and feel confident, that Belfast, on this occasion, will not be backward in contributing to the relief of an aged man so worthy their regard.

"It has long been a source of wonder and vexation to many of my acquaintance that the Irish Harp Society of this town, an institution so benevolent and praiseworthy, was suffered to expire, as it were, even at its birth. Something, however, prompts me to hope (and I sincerely wish it may be realized) that out of the present charitable occasion the Society will again commence on a firm foundation, and with an increased interest for its welfare. Thus, would a double purpose be obtained, in being enabled to alleviate the wants of our venerable harper, and in securing to posterity the ancient music of our country. And surely in a town so extensive in population as Belfast there will be found a sufficient number able and willing by annual subscriptions to support an establishment whose object is to rescue our national

music from the destruction that threatens it. Certainly there will be. Irishmen are by nature ardent lovers of their country, generous and hospitable in the extreme, but, alas! too long has those best of feelings in many been perverted by the wiles and intrigues of artful and designing villains. Rouse, then, my countrymen, from this debasing

ARTHUR O'NEILL, THE BLIND HARPER.
From an old Engraving at Ardrigh.

thraldom! Remember that, through every reverse, Erin is your country still, and you are bound to stand by her 'with a desperate fidelity.' Come then, and, as brothers, let us onward in the great cause of patriotism and benevolence, and, in the music of our fathers, bury every distinction but those which rank and virtue are entitled to!"

"LINES WRITTEN ON THE CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE EXCHANGE ROOMS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ARTHUR O'NEILL, THE IRISH HARPER:

"Hark! listen to the heavenly strain;
'Tis Erin's harp attuned again;
And see, enraptured at the sound,
Her wakened spirit hovers round;
While every touch recalls, with tears,
The memory of her happier years.

Hark! hear again the inspiring tones;
How every sense their influence owns;
And as the strings he flits among,
Fancy, the pleasing notes prolong;
Such as have oft, ere Erin's fall,
Breathed thro' our ancient Tara's hall.

Belfast, blest Charity's loved seat,
Where many a patriot's bosom beat,
Thine 'tis the Minstrel's foes to brave,
And smooth his passage to the grave;
'Tis thine to mend his hapless lot,
And banish misery from his cot.

Then shall his harp in joy be strung;
Then shall the songs of old be sung;
Rude jarrings at the sound shall cease,
And love 'mongst Irishmen increase;
Discord no more our land shall stain,
For Erin's harp is tuned again. McM."

The following is from Lady Morgan's *Wild Irish Girl*:

"As the modern Irish harp is described in a letter I have just received from a very eminent modern Irish bard, Arthur O'Neill, I beg leave to quote the passage which relates to it.

"'My harp has thirty-six strings [the harp of Brian Boiramh had but twenty-eight strings] of four kinds of wire, increasing in strength from treble to bass. Your method of tuning yours (by octaves and fifths) is perfectly correct, but a change of keys, or half tones, can only be effected by the tuning-hammer. As to my mode of travelling, the privation of sight has long obliged me to require a servant, who carries the harp for me. I remember, in this neighbourhood, fifteen ladies proficients on the Irish harp: two in particular excelled—a Mrs. Bailly and a Mrs. Hermar—but all are now dead; so is Rose Mooney (a professional bardess), who was likewise celebrated. Fanning I knew, and thought well of his performance.'"

Fanning was an eminent professional harper, and, like O'Neill and some others of the bardic order, rode about the country attended by a

servant, who carried his harp. It was thus, in ancient times, the "light of song" was effused over Europe. "The minstrel," says Dr. Percy, "had sometimes his servant to carry his harp, and even to sing his music." Thus, in the old romantic legend of "King Estmere," we find the younger prince proposing to accompany his brother in the disguise of a minstrel, and carry his harp—

> "And you shall be a harper's brother,
> Out of the North Countrye,
> And I'll be your boy so fine of sighte,
> And bear your harp by your knee.
> And thus they renescht them to ryde,
> On two good Rhenish steeds,
> And when they came to King Adland's hall,
> Of red gold shone their weedes."

The engraving of O'Neill here reproduced is undated, but appears to be the earliest known portrait of the harper, and is evidently the original from which the one in Bunting is improvised, and the later beautiful engraving by Thomas Smyth of Belfast, reproduced in volume vii.

Donnčad O'hAmsaig (DENIS O'HAMPSAY).

The following notes were written by L. A. Walkington, LL.D., while at Castlerock, August 1905 :

"F. J. Bigger asked me to find out what I could about the blind harper O'Hampsay, who used to live at Magilligan, and who died in 1807, aged 112 years. Accordingly, my friend and I spent three days, or rather more, in trying to find out traces of him, and following up clues, some of which proved abortive. We walked from Downhill to Magilligan, from Magilligan to Bellarena, and spent nearly a whole day in the immediate neighbourhood of Magilligan. We interviewed farmers, labourers, schoolmistresses, parish priests, rectors, and inoffensive retired ladies, promiscuously, when they seemed likely to give us information ; but we heard most of what was interesting over a cup of tea, with home-baked bread and turkey eggs, in one or another farmhouse, where the good wife proved hospitable and became communicative, when we gave her plenty of time and a patient hearing. At first we almost grew despondent, as so many had never even heard O'Hampsay's name. Others had 'heerd tell' of him, but knew little more than that. At last we heard of a woman at Downhill who knew an old man who could tell us a good deal about the harper. We immediately went to see her, and she kindly directed us to the old

man's cottage. His name is Maginnis, and he lives about a mile from Magilligan station, and about half a mile from the site of O'Hampsay's cottage, which he pointed out to us. He gave us a good deal of information that day; but as he is 97, and in very frail health, he soon grew tired, and we could get nothing more from him. We returned with our camera the next day, hoping that he would have remembered something more to tell us, but he was 'not at himself' that day and could tell us nothing more. Other people who were able to give us information were farmers named Conn, about a mile on the sea side of Magilligan station (this man was also about 97), and a younger man named Kennedy.

"Briefly, the information we extracted was this: The harper is generally known as O'Hampsay, not Hempson. Lord Bristol gave him a grant of land with a cottage to 'himself and his descendants for ever'; but the family has quite died out. The site of his cottage was in the corner of what is now a ploughed field, opposite Lafferty's public-house, about half a mile from Magilligan station, as you go towards Downhill, on the side next the sea. It is on a road running towards the hills from the main road, which passes it on one side. He was only here in summer; in winter he was in Belfast and Dublin, 'playing before the quality,' and was often at Downhill Castle playing for Sir Henry Bruce. He had a great habit of playing at night, 'as the dark made no differs to him'; and Maginnis told us that his father remembered two or three or more carriages standing outside his cottage at night without his knowledge, while the occupants listened to his music. He was led about by a daughter who never married; but he had other children—two sons and another daughter, they thought, but were not 'right sure.' Mrs. Conn told us that there had been a little girl at school with her named Lizzie O'Hampsay, a 'love-child,' the grandchild of a blind fiddler, but she had left the country, and she did not know what had become of her; she thought she went to Australia. My friend, who comes from the West of Ireland, told me that in Galway 'fidiler' is a generic term, meaning a man who earns his living by playing on any kind of musical instrument not necessarily on a fiddle merely—so that Lizzie O'Hampsay might have been a grandchild of the harper. O'Hampsay had also a brother and sister, but no one knew what had become of them. The name is extinct about Magilligan. On the day he died he seemed to be unconscious for some hours; but about an hour before he died, he opened his eyes wide, and showed 'two beautiful black eyes,' which no one had ever seen before, as he always

kept his eyes closed. They thought he seemed to see then, but could not be sure, as he was speechless. All authorities agreed that he was buried at Tamlacht Ard churchyard.[1] This is an interesting churchyard, about a mile from Bellarena station, a little off the main road, and right under the hills. It is easily seen from the main road. We spent a long time in exploring the graveyard, but it is very much neglected, and we could find no trace of his grave, and not even the parish priest had ever heard his name. St. Aidan's grave is here, and is marked by a new wooden cross. The ruins of the old church are pretty well preserved, the walls being almost entire, although it is roofless. The east window seems peculiar—two long, very narrow lights ; but the whole church is so covered with ivy that it is hard to trace its main features. There are four other windows, two in each wall, all of which are different, but all have deep sills, the walls being very thick. One window has a deep sill inside, but is built up about half way level with the outside part of the wall. I am not sufficient of an architect to know if this were part of the original work or not. I could find out nothing but the bare fact, as no one could give me any further information. There is a holy well exactly opposite the new chapel, said to have been blessed by St. Aidan. It is under an ash which looks old enough to date from that saint's time. It seems appropriate that a tree should mark the spot, as it was St. Aidan who used to let the little birds nest in his hand. We heard of two other old men who might be able to give us information, but, unfortunately, we were unable to visit them. There is a tradition that O'Hampsay won the first prize for playing the harp at a competition in Dublin, open to harpers from all parts of the world ; and the tune that he played on that auspicious occasion was ' Molly Asthore.' O'Hampsay's harp is in Downhill Castle, but we did not get permission to see it."

The following account of O'Hampsay is taken from Lady Morgan's *Wild Irish Girl :*

" We, however, dispensed with the guidance of Wee Wully, and easily found our way to the hut of the man ' wi the twa heads.' It stood on the right hand by the roadside. We entered it without ceremony ; and, as it is usual for strangers to visit this last of the ' Sons of Song,' his family betrayed no signs of surprise at our appearance. His ancient dame announced us to her husband. When we entered, he was in bed, and when he arose to receive us (for he was dressed, and appeared only to have lain down for debility), we perceived that his harp had been

[1] There are three Tamlachts—Tamlacht Ard, Tamlacht Finlagan, and Tamlacht O'Crilly. The churchyard is in the first named.

the companion of his repose, and was actually laid under the bed-clothes with him. We found the venerable bard cheerful and communicative, and he seemed to enter even with an eager readiness on the circumstances of his past life, while his 'soul seemed heightened by the song' with which at intervals he interrupted his narrative. How strongly did those exquisitely beautiful lines of Ossian rush on my recollection—'But age is now on my tongue, and my mind has failed me, the sons of song are gone to rest, my voice remains like a blast that roars loudly on a sea-surrounded rock after the winds are laid, and the distant mariner sees the waving trees.' So great was my veneration for this bard of other times, that I felt as if it would have been an indelicacy to have offered him any pecuniary reward for the exertions of his tuneful talent. I therefore made my little offering to his wife, having previously, while he was reciting his 'unvarnished tale,' taken a sketch of his most singularly interesting and striking figure, as a present for Glorvina, on my return to Inismore."

The following account of the bard of Magilligan was taken from his own lips, 3 July, 1805, by the Rev. G. V. Sampson, Magilligan, and forwarded to the author, Lady Morgan (through the medium of Dr. Patterson of Derry), previous to her visit to that part of the North, which took place a few weeks after:

"Umbrae, July 3rd, 1805.
"Magilligan.

"I made the survey of 'the man with two heads,' according to your desire, but not till yesterday, on account of various impossibilities. Here is my report:

"Denis O'Hampsay, or 'the man with two heads,' is a native of Craigmore, near Garvagh, County Derry. His father, Bryan Darrogher (blackish complexion) O'Hampsay, held the whole townland of Tyrerevan; his mother's relations were in possession of the wood town (both considerable farms in Magilligan). He lost his sight at the age of three years by the smallpox. At twelve years he began to learn the harp under Bridget O'Cahan. 'For,' as he said, 'in those old times, women as well as men were taught the Irish harp in the best families, and every old Irish family had harps in plenty.' His next master was John C. Garragher, a blind travelling harper, whom he followed to Buncranagh, where his master used to play for Colonel Vaughan. He had afterwards Laughlin Hanning and Pat Connor in succession as masters.

"All these were from Connacht, which was, as he added, 'the best part of the Kingdom for Irish music and for harpers.' At eighteen

years of age he began to play for himself, and was taken into the house of Counsellor Canning, at Garvagh, for half a year: his host, with Squire Gage and Doctor Bacon, found and bought him a harp. He travelled nine or ten years through Ireland and Scotland, and tells facetious stories of gentlemen in both countries; among others, that, in passing near the place of Sir J. Campbell, at Aughanbrac, he learned that this gentleman had spent a great deal, and was living on so much per week of allowance. O'Hampsay, through delicacy, would not call, but some of the domestics were sent after him. On coming into the castle, Sir J. asked him why he had not called, adding—'Sir, there was never a harper but yourself that passed the door of my father's house'; to which O'Hampsay answered that 'he had heard in the neighbourhood that his honour was not often at home,' with which delicate evasion Sir J. was satisfied. He adds, 'that this was the highest bred and stateliest man he ever knew: if he were putting on a new pair of gloves, and one of them dropped on the floor (though ever so clean), he would order the servant to bring him another pair.' He says that in that time he never met but one laird that had a harp, and that was a very small one, played on formerly by the laird's father: that when he had tuned it with new strings, the laird and his lady both were so pleased with his music, that they invited him back in these words—'O'Hampsay, as soon as you think this child of ours (a boy of three years of age) is fit to learn on his grandfather's harp, come back to teach him, and you shall not repent it.' But this he never accomplished.

"He told me a story of the Laird of Stone with a great deal of comic relish. When he was playing at the house, a message came that a large party of gentlemen were coming to grouse, and would spend some days with him (the laird). The lady, being in great distress, turned to her husband, saying, 'What shall we do, my dear, for so many in the way of beds.' 'Give yourself no vexation,' replied the laird; 'give us enough to eat, and I will supply the rest; and, as to beds, believe me every man shall find one for himself' (meaning that his guests would fall under the table).

"In his second trip to Scotland, in the year 1745, being at Edinburgh when Prince Charley was there, he was called into the great hall to play. At first he was alone; afterwards, four fiddlers joined; the tune called for was, 'The King shall enjoy his own again.' He sung here part of the words following—

'I hope to see the day
When the Whigs shall run away,
And the King shall enjoy his own again.'

"I asked him if he heard the Pretender speak. He replied, 'I only heard him ask "Is Sylvan there?" on which some one answered, "He is not here, please your Royal Highness, but he shall be sent for." He meant to say Sullivan,' continued O'Hampsay, 'but that was the way he called the name.' He says that Captain MacDonnel, when in Ireland, came to see him, and that he told the Captain that Charley's cockade was in his father's house.

"O'Hampsay was brought into the Pretender's presence by Colonel Kelly of Roscommon, and Sir Thomas Sheridan; and that he (O'Hampsay) was then about fifty years old. He played in many Irish houses, among others, those of Lord de Courcey, Fortescue, Sir P. Belew, Squire Roche, and in the great towns—Dublin, Cork, etc.—respecting all which he interspersed pleasant anecdotes with surprising gaiety and correctness. As to correctness, he mentioned many anecdotes of my grand-father and grand-aunt, at whose houses he used to be frequently. In fact, in this identical harper whom you sent me to survey, I recognised an acquaintance, who as soon as he found me out, seemed exhilarated at having an old friend of (what he called) 'the old stock' in his poor cabin. He even mentioned many anecdotes of my own boyhood, which, though by me long forgotten, were accurately true. These things show the surprising power of his recollection at the age of a hundred and eight years. Since I saw him last, which was in 1787, the wen on the back of his head is greatly increased; it is now hanging over his neck and shoulders, nearly as large as his head, from which circumstance he derives his appellative 'the man with two heads.' General Hart, who is an admirer of music, sent a limner lately to take a drawing of him, which cannot fail to be interesting, if it were only for the venerable expression of his meagre blind countenance, and the symmetry of his tall, thin, but not debilitated person. I found him lying on his back in bed near the fire of his cabin; his family employed in the usual way; his harp under the bed clothes, by which his face was covered also. When he heard my name he started up (being already dressed), and seemed rejoiced to hear the sound of my voice, which, he said, he began to recollect. He asked for my children, whom I brought to see him, and he felt them over and over; then, with tones of great affection, he blessed God that he had seen four generations of the name, and ended by giving the children his blessing. He then tuned his old time-beaten harp—his solace and bedfellow—and played with astonishing justness and good taste. The tunes which he played were his favourites, and he, with an elegance of manner, said at

the same time, 'I remember you have a fondness for music, and the tunes you used to ask for I have not forgotten'—which were Cualin, Fáinne an Lae, Eileen-a-Muin, Cean Dubh Dilis, etc. These, except the third, were the first tunes which, according to regulation, he played at the famous meeting of harpers at Belfast, under the patronage of some amateurs of Irish music. Bunting, the celebrated musician of that town, was here the year before, at O'Hampsay's, noting his tunes and his manner of playing, which is in the best old style. He said, with the honest feeling of self-love, 'when I played the old tunes, not another of the harpers would play after me.' He came to Magilligan many years ago, and at the age of eighty-six married a woman of Iniseon, whom he found living in the house of a friend. 'I can't tell,' quoth O'Hampsay, 'if it was not the devil buckled us together, she being lame and I blind.' By this wife he has one daughter, married to a cooper, who has several children, and maintains them all; though O'Hampsay (in this alone seeming to doat) says that his son-in-law is a spendthrift, and that he maintains them. The family humour his whim, and the old man is quieted. He is pleased when they tell him, as he thinks is the case, that several people of character, for musical taste, send letters to invite him, and he, though incapable now of leaving the house, is planning expeditions never to be attempted, much less realized. These are the only traces of mental debility. As to his body, he has no inconvenience but that arising from a chronic disorder; his habits have ever been sober, his favourite drink—once beer—now milk and water; his diet chiefly potatoes. I asked him to teach my daughter, but he declined, adding, however, that it was too hard for a young girl, but that nothing would give him greater pleasure, if he thought it could be done.

"Lord Bristol, when lodging at the bathing-house of Mount Salut, near Magilligan, gave three guineas, and ground rent free, to build the house where O'Hampsay now lives. At the house warming, his lordship, with his lady and family came, and the children danced to his harp. The Bishop gave three crowns to the family. And in the dear year, his Lordship called in his coach and six, stopped at the door, and gave a guinea to buy meal.

"Would it not be well to get a subscription for poor old O'Hampsay? It might be sent to various towns where he is known.

"Once more ever yours.,

"G. V. S.

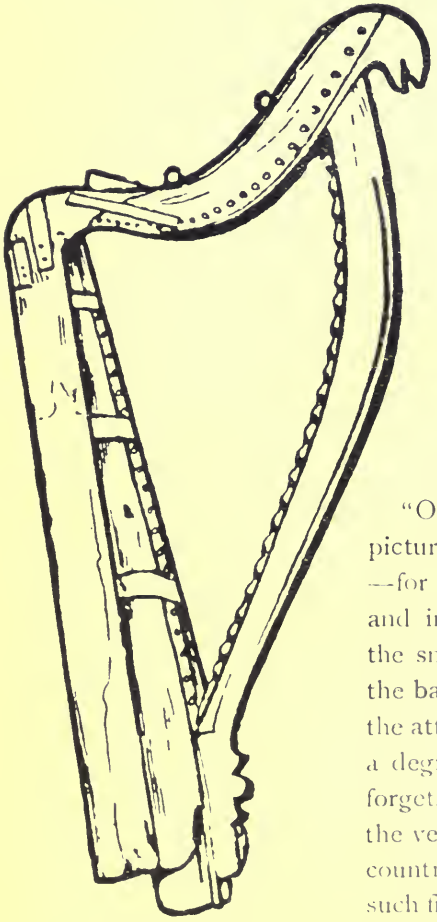
"ADDENDA.

"In the time of Noah I was green,
After his flood I have not been seen,
Until seventeen hundred and two, I was found
By Cormac Kelly, under ground;
He raised me up to that degree;
Queen of Music they call me."

"The above lines are sculptured on the old harp, which is made the sides and front of white sallagh, the back of fir, patched with copper and iron plates. His daughter now attending him is only thirty-three years old.

"I have now given you an account of my visit, and even thank you (though my fingers are tired) for the pleasure you procured to me by this interesting commission.

"Ever yours,
"G. V. SAMPSON."



O'HAMPSAY'S HARP, NOW AT DOWNHILL.

In February 1806, the author, being then but eighteen miles distant from the residence of the bard, received a message from him, intimating that, as he heard she wished to purchase his harp, he would dispose of it on very moderate terms. He was then in good health and spirits, though in his hundred and ninth year.

Bunting writes of O'Hampsay (page 3):

"O'Hampsay, who realized the antique picture drawn by Cambrensis and Galilei —for he played with long crooked nails, and in his performance 'the tinkling of the small wires under the deep notes of the bass' was peculiarly thrilling—took the attention of the editor [Bunting] with a degree of interest which he never can forget. He was the only one who played the very old —the original—music of the country, and this he did in a style of such finished excellence as persuaded the editor [Bunting] that the praises of the

old Irish harp in Cambrensis, Fuller, and others, instead of being, as the detractors of the country are fond of asserting, ill-considered and indiscriminate, were in reality no more than a just tribute to that admirable instrument and its then professors."

In *The Monthly Magazine* (London) for April 1808 occurs the following reference to the death of O'Hampsay :

"At the advanced age of 110 years, Denis O'Hampsay, the blind bard of Magilligan, of whom so interesting an account is given by Miss Owenson in her elegant work, *The Wild Irish Girl.* A few hours before his death he tuned his harp in order to have it in readiness to entertain Sir H. Bruce's family, who were expected to pass that way in a few days, and who were in the habit of stopping to hear his music. Shortly after, however, he felt the approach of death, and, calling his family round him, he resigned his breath without a struggle, being in perfect possession of his faculties to the last moment."

I have given the proper Gaelic spelling of O'Hámpaig, which has a corresponding sound in English, "O'Hampsay." The name is frequently anglicized "Hempson," when its true sound is lost. I have used throughout the name-sound as the harper himself used it : the spelling varies, as it often does, in Irish names. I will be pleased to publish other details of Irish harpers, with any illustrations that may be forthcoming. As it is, this Journal has been the first to produce and circulate freely the rare portraits of O'Neill, O'Hampsay, and Quinn.

Old Belfast Signboards.

With some Notes on their Social, Historical, and Literary Connections.

By John J. Marshall.

(Continued from page 94.)

Thomas MacCabe, an Irish Slave, *licensed to sell gold and silver.* Of all the signs painted in Belfast, as town or city, this is perhaps the most famous, and was put up by him as a protest against the wrecking of his shop by a military mob on Saturday evening, 9 March, 1793.

GEORGE INN. They sallied forth with a ladder from the *George Inn*, which stood at the corner of John Street[1] and North Street, and which, like many similar establishments at that time, was converted into a military barrack.

DUMOURIER. By means of the ladder they reached the sign of an alehouse on which *Dumourier* was depicted, and demolished it, breaking the windows of the house. "They then proceeded to another alehouse which had the sign of *Mirabeau*, and this was treated in the same way, not a whole pane being left in the front of the house. During these exploits, every inhabitant that either attempted to approach them, or was passing by accidentally, was assaulted, and some of them wounded severely. They then proceeded down North Street, destroying a number of windows on their way, till they came to our friend MacCabe's. This, and the adjoining shop belonging to Orr, a zealous volunteer, were attacked with the utmost fury, the valuable contents of MacCabe's shop being looted." After the riot he had a new sign put up, with the wording already given. "He would not allow his windows to be repaired, but kept them in their shattered condition as a monument. One pane alone had escaped the soldiers' fury. On the King's approaching birthday, when orders were given for a general illumination, he stuck that one pane full of candles, but let the broken ones remain, observing that the military could do nothing more to them." This sign very much amused Theobald Wolfe Tone, who had a deep respect and affection for MacCabe, and henceforth he figures in Tone's diary under the playful sobriquet of "The Slave."

MIRABEAU.

THOMAS MACCABE'S HOUSE AND SIGN IN NORTH STREET.

FRANKLIN. While the dragoons were wrecking the shops of Orr and MacCabe, a party of their comrades proceeded to Watson's in Forest Lane (now Corporation Street), who had *Dr. Franklin* for a sign; but, although successful with the French generals, the American

[1] Now the lower part of Royal Avenue, from North Street to Donegall Street.

patriot was made of sterner stuff, and successfully resisted the efforts of these heroes. The upshot of this military outbreak was that the troops were confined to barracks during Sunday, and hurriedly

marched out of the town early next day, bearing with them "in triumph *General Dumourier's* wooden head, while there was a huzzaing of women and children at their departure."

At the junction of North Street, Donegall Street, Waring Street, Bridge Street, and Rosemary Street, there was formerly an open space of ground known as the Four Corners, on which was erected in 1769 the building known as the Exchange, now in the occupation of the Belfast Banking Company as their head office. At the head of Waring Street, and corner of Donegall Street, was the EXCHANGE TAVERN. Facing this was a block of four thatched houses, the site of which is at present occupied by the Commercial Buildings, extending from Sugarhouse Entry to Bridge Street. The first of these, next Sugarhouse Entry, was the shop of Samuel Neilson. The firm was then Neilson, Hyndman & Co., and they announced their removal next door to the Waring Street Sugar House under the date 21 July, 1786. Neilson had afterwards as partner John Vance, whose private residence was in Donegall Place and corner of Fountain Lane, in the house afterwards occupied by "Barney Hughes" as the "Railway Bakery" in the sixties and early seventies. Although not so active politically, he had been an old volunteer, and in all Neilson's troubles remained his staunch and unflinching friend. Next to Neilson's was the THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, which was used as a meeting place by the United Irishmen after Peggy Barkley's became too dangerous. From this tavern was suspended an inverted crown at the end of a gibbet, on the occasion of some rejoicing in honour of a French victory. Next to the *Thatched Tavern* was the grocery establishment of Valentine Jones & Co. Val. Jones died 25 January, 1805, and was buried with military honours by the Belfast Cavalry, Merchants' Infantry, and Volunteer Corps. The next and last house, on the corner of Bridge Street, was occupied by a saddler who for a sign had a great *White Horse*, suspended by an iron belly-band—to the admiration of the public and the undoubted benefit of his trade.

WHITE HORSE.

There were probably more revolutionary ideas promulgated in the spot that has been partly described than in any other space of similar extent in the town of Belfast. Samuel Neilson at one corner of the Square, the *Thatched House Tavern* next to him, and on North Street, the third door from Rosemary Street, was the shop of Thomas MacCabe, whose son, William Putnam MacCabe, was one of the most wonderful of all that enthusiastic band of patriotic men who in dark and evil days strove to right their native land. Round the corner, in Bridge Street, John Hughes, who, to save himself, gave information, had a book shop, while the McCrackens lived at hand in High Street, nearly opposite Bridge Street, and afterwards in Rosemary Street.

DONEGALL ARMS. This was the military headquarters, and the back portion was used as a provost prison in 1798.

According to an announcement in the *News-Letter* of 6 July, 1798, THE BARLEY MOW TAVERN, Ann Street, was opened by James Sheridan, late of the Donegall Arms, on 2 July of that year.

In 1773 James Cuming was landlord of the *Barley Mow*, and in 1786 there was a second Donegall Arms in Ann Street. Possibly Sheridan found things too hot for him under the military dictatorship of 1798, and so moved back to his old house from which he had changed to the Donegall Arms in 1785. But the Donegall Arms had other memories besides those of '98. A woman, writing about 1785, says: "Belfast has been very gay. Col. Lindsay and his Corps gave the most elegant ball and supper at Sheridan's ever seen in this Kingdom." It was here that the Duke of Rutland was entertained in 1787, when he visited Belfast as Lord Lieutenant, and it was also the place for the social meetings of the Volunteers, who made its rafters ring with toasts, lists of which of appalling length remain on record. The number of toasts drunk at the Duke of Rutland's banquet, for instance, was fifty-one; so that either the liquor must have been very weak, or the heads of the guests of an abnormal strength, putting to shame the degenerate people of to-day.

THE ROCK, Mill Street. Newell, the informer, lodged next door to it, on the town side, with a man named Murdoch, who was a hearth-tax collector. They were, indeed, a bad trio—Murdoch, his wife, and Newell.

THATCHED TAVERN. This public-house bore a very similar name to the more famous hostelry at the Four Corners, and was situated in Frederick Street, then known as Brewery Lane. It was a popular place of resort during the '98 period, and amongst its patrons was a notorious character known as "The Friar." It was in existence in 1819, when James Dickson was the proprietor.

The signs already treated of belonged in most cases to the ordinary type of inn, or hostelry, ere the advent of railways had revolutionized the carrying trade. There was another type known as "Carmen's Inns," which were the resorts of those employed in the carting of merchandise. In Belfast, one hundred years ago, the headquarters of these flourishing institutions were Long Lane. The KING'S ARMS, situated in North Street, at the corner of Long Lane, in 1767, or thereabouts, was one of the most frequented hostelries in town, special Assemblies being held there every second Wednesday. Apparently,

however, the tide of fashion rolled southwards, and this vicinity was given over to Carmen's Inns, of which the principal one was THE MONKEY SHAVING THE GOAT, mentioned by Gaffikin. But there were a number of others, each by the brilliancy of its sign seeking to proclaim by external evidence its interior excellence.

Many a time has a sturdy carter—say, from Derry or Armagh—paused under the sign of *The Monkey and Goat*, and studied it with the eye of a connoisseur ; and when his face gradually dissolved into a broad grin, he was sure to lash his whip to his broad back, by tying it sashwise around his shoulders, and, entering the house, acknowledge allegiance to the tonsorial group so ably depicted on the alluring sign.

The Monkey and Goat had, however, a formidable rival in THE CAT AND FIDDLE, which stood in close proximity to it, on the sign of which puss was represented as handling the bow in masterly fashion, with an artistic ability calculated to cause all carmen with any pretence to a taste for music to make this house their place of temporary abode.

THE CAT AND FIDDLE.

1809. BELFAST HOTEL, 22, Ann Street : Henry Gillet.

1824. OAK TAVERN, Hammond's Court : Elizth. Clark.

MASON'S ARMS, Hercules Street : John Corbett.

GRAPES AND COCK, 12, Smithfield : Hugh Kelly.

BLACK BEAR, 150, High Street : Robert Lightwell.

GOLDEN LION, 65, Ann Street : Daniel MacLean.

DUKE OF YORK, North Queen Street : James MacLernan.

SWAN, Barrack Street : Thomas O'Thomas.

PUNCH BOWL, John Street : Thomas Ross.

THE GOLDEN WOOLPACK, 41, High St. : John Maclurcan, Draper.

1827. BELFAST ARMS HOTEL, Rosemary Street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Commercial Buildings. These occupy the site of the block of buildings from Sugarhouse Entry to the corner of Bridge Street, already described, in which Samuel Neilson's shop was situated.

1826. ROYAL HOTEL, 25, Donegall Place, was originally known as "Donegall House," having been built as a residence for the Marquis

of Donegall, when Donegall Place was opened in 1785. The Marquis removed to Ormeau about 1802, and it then had various tenants until Charles Kerns opened it as the *Royal Hotel* in 1826. It was at Kerns's that O'Connell put up during his memorable visit to Belfast, where he arrived on Saturday evening, 11 January, 1841, and departed on the following Wednesday morning under the protection of a police escort. *The Royal* also came in for a share of the attentions of the mob, a number of the windows being broken; and Kerns was obliged to ask the authorities for protection, which was granted.

Thackeray stopped at it in 1842, when making the tour immortalized in *The Irish Sketch Book*, and passes the highest encomiums on the establishment for its excellent cuisine and moderate charges; but is compelled to repeat "in justice to the public, what I stated to William, the waiter, viz., that half-a-pint of wine *does* contain more than two glasses—at least it does in happy, happy England. . . . . Only, to be sure, here the wine is good, whereas the wine in England is not port, but for the most part an abominable drink, of which it would be a mercy only to give us two glasses: which, however, is clearly wandering from the subject at hand."

Thackeray's literary compeer, Charles Dickens, did not visit Belfast until 27 August, 1858, and then he did not put up at any of the hotels, but was the guest of Francis D. Finlay, who at that time resided in the first house, Donegall Square South, and corner of Adelaide Street, the site of which is now occupied by the building lately tenanted by the County Down Weaving Company.

Other anecdotes might be told, and further reminiscences indulged in, but the names mentioned in connection with Belfast bring us down to a time when pictorial signboards have lost their principal significance, and in the Belfast of to-day strange names are over the doors—strange faces at the windows—everything is strange in this struggling age from that kindly time. We feel like Rip Van Winkle on his return after twenty years sleep in the enchanted hollow—"he looked for the village inn—but it was gone—and over the door was painted 'The Union Hotel, by Jonathan Doolittle.' He recognised, however, on the sign of the little Dutch inn of yore, the ruby face of King George, under which he had smoked so many a peaceful pipe; but even this was singularly metamorphosed. The red coat was changed for one of blue and buff, a sword was held in the hand instead of a sceptre, the head was decorated with a cocked hat, and underneath was painted in large characters, GENERAL WASHINGTON." With this

quotation we bring to a conclusion the subject of signboards, taking leave of our readers in the words of an old ballad:

"Then faire fall all good tokens,
And well fare a good heart,
For by all *signs* and *tokens*
'Tis time for to depart."

The Whites of Dufferin and their Connections.

By Major R. G. Berry, M.R.I.A.

Holingshead says that "De Courcy was mighty of limb and strong of sinew, very tall and broad in proportion, a most valiant soldier, the first in the field and the foremost in the fight, a noble and right valiant warrior"; and Giraldus Cambrensis adds that he was fair. In private life he was modest, simple, and religious, and was the founder of many monasteries. Descended from the Dukes of Lorraine, his ancestor came to England with the Conqueror, John de Courcy, armed with a grant from Henry II. of as much of Ulster as he could conquer, joined Strongbow in his invasion of Ireland. On his way north, Holingshead tells us, he rode on a white horse, and had three eagles painted on his standards, to fulfil a prophecy made by Merlin, that a knight riding on a white horse and bearing birds on his shield should be the first of the English who with force of arms would enter and conquer Ulster.

Accompanied by his brother-in-law, Almeric de Tristram, or St. Lawrence, and his son, Sir Nichol Roger le Poer, and Geoffrey de Montgomery, the standard-bearer, John de Courcy, in 1177, entered on the conquest of Ulster. With the small force of twenty-two men-at-arms and three hundred soldiers, he marched out of Dublin in wintry weather, and made such expedition, that on the fourth day (1 February) he reached Downpatrick, and not being expected by the Irish, entered the city with little, or, as Giraldus Cambrensis says, without any opposition, which he plundered, taking "the cloathing, gold, silver, plate, and rich booties, without check or controulment of any." The country, however, soon armed against him, and, according to Hanmer, he fought two battles against Mac Dunlevey; and the

Four Masters tell us that, by the aid of a castle which he had erected, he defeated the Irish in both these engagements. In the first battle the Ultonians would appear to have been unassisted, and on their defeat they retired, and gathering the clans of the north to their assistance, Melaghlin O'Neill at the head of the Kinel-Owen, and Rory Mac Dunlevey at the head of the Ultonians and the men of Oriel, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Ulidia [i.e., Down], and the clergy of the North of Ireland, repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick to take it from John de Courcy. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen and Ultonians were defeated, with the loss of 500 men. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy were taken prisoners; and the English got possession of the croziers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarog, the Book of Armagh, besides a bell called "the sweet toned Bell of the Kings." They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty, and restored the Book of Armagh and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy, and kept the other noble relics, which are still in the hands of the English.[1] In one of these battles the English lost Lionel St. Lawrence, and the Irish Brien Catha Dun, or Brien of the Battle of Down, who was the ancestor of the O'Neills of Claneboy, and, according to some authorities, built Cumber Abbey; but the foundation of this abbey is by Allemand attributed to the Whites at about 1199.

John de Courcy and his followers had now occupied the adjacent territory of Downpatrick as well as the town itself, and, after repelling the attacks of the Irish princes, William of Newbury tells us, he went on to take Armagh by storm. During all these fights the Irish had been encouraged by the papal legate, Vivianus, who had crossed from Scotland just before De Courcy's invasion, and who had advised the Irish to fight for their fatherland, giving them his benediction and prayers. William of Newbury *(Hist. Rev. Anglic.)* says that this Vivianus was a prudent man, and had provided himself with letters from the King of the English to his officials in Ireland, to the end that, backed by their good-will, he might carry out the duties of his legation among the barbarians. He was taken prisoner and sent to Dublin, where, at the synod convoked by him, he enjoined submission to the English King under pain of excommunication.

De Courcy now overran the northern part of Dalaradia, which O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, burnt as he retired before

[1] Annals of Four Masters: Innisfallen and Ulster.

him. Then turning his attention to the south, we find him in 1178 plundering the northern plains of Louth, and encamping at Glen Righe, or the vale of the Newry water. At this camp Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Uriel, and Cu-Uladh (Coola) Mac Dunlevey, Prince of Ulster, with his forces, gave him battle, in which the English lost 450 drowned and killed, and of the Irish only 150 fell. Considering that the English force was composed of men-at-arms, who were completely covered with armour, armed with spears and swords and mounted on horses; archers and footmen, all of whom were more or less protected with armour; and that at this time amongst the Irish only the gallowglasses or heavy infantry, armed with swords and Norse battle-axes, who may have worn some armour, such as breast-plates; and the kerns or light foot, armed with spears, darts, and slings, carried no armour,—the heavy loss inflicted on the English at this battle, with the comparatively trifling loss experienced by the Irish troops, would appear to indicate that at Glen Righe John de Courcy was taken by surprise.

Later in the year O'Flynn was again active, and the English advanced once more into Dalaradia, where they sustained a great defeat. De Courcy himself, with difficulty escaping from the battle, fled to Dublin covered with wounds.

To protect his conquest of Lecale, De Courcy found it necessary to erect a chain of upwards of eighteen castles (including the seven in Ardglass), girdling the entire sea-coast and river of Lough Coyne, from Dundrum to Ath-na-cleidhe (now Annacloy), on the marches; with another at Clough, to guard the mountain passes from Iveagh, and which stood in view of the great fortress of Dundrum. To this day their ruins indicate that the number of De Courcy's troops has been vastly underrated, and also that a comparatively small number of strangers had been living in the midst of enemies, whom they had "come to spoil," and who were, consequently, compelled to keep "watch and ward" at all seasons in or about their strong houses of stone.

De Courcy had, in his various journeys through Ulster, erected many castles; and, amongst others, two which he had built in Farney, in Monaghan, he gave into the keeping of Mac Mahon, chief of that district, who had entered into alliance with him. About this time Mac Mahon demolished the castles. John de Courcy returned to Downpatrick, and, hearing that Mac Mahon had destroyed the castles, sent asking him why he dared to so scorn his authority. Mac Mahon replied that he had promised to hold land, not stones, for De Courcy, and that he did not care to shut himself up in cold stones, as he

preferred to live in the warm woods. De Courcy was enraged at this contemptuous reply, and made war on Mac Mahon. Preying and plundering his country, he captured so huge a herd of cattle that, when driven, it covered some three miles of country. Mac Mahon attacked with loud shouts, which rang through the woods. The frightened cattle turned and charged, breaking the English ranks, and overturning men and horses, and the Irish close behind slew many of those who had escaped being trodden to death by the cattle. During the fight, De Courcy and Sir Armoric de St. Laurence rescued Roger le Poer, who had been taken prisoner by Mac Mahon's men. On the Irish side, Art Buighe Mac Mahon fell while leading his men. The fight continued all day, and—the English being surrounded with woods, bog, and marsh—many were slain. During the night De Courcy, with the remnant of his forces, by the light of the huge fires which the Irish lit in the woods about half a mile off, entrenched themselves on an old fort. All next day they fought, retiring before the Irish, who pursued them for a distance of some thirty miles from the field of battle.

On his return to Downpatrick, De Courcy heard that a vessel, containing munitions of war and other supplies for which he had sent to England, had been driven into a creek at Tor's Head in Louth, and captured by O'Hanlon, chief of the Fews in South Armagh, who had put the crew to death and seized the cargo. De Courcy marched from Downpatrick to Newry, where he found that the Irish had retired south of Dundalk. De Courcy followed, and attacked at Lurgan, south of the town of Dundalk, and, after fighting with great bravery, was sorely wounded in a battle in which the slaughter on both sides was so great that Hanmer tells us "few of the Irish, and fewer of the English, being left alive."

De Courcy overran the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and part of Antrim, building castles wherever he went, and eventually, such was the progress of his arms, that he subjugated to the English Crown the greater part of the maritime counties of Ulster from the Boyne to the Bann mouth. But the Irish, though defeated, were not subdued; and in 1188 De Courcy led an expedition into Connaught, where he was defeated, and in the same year, on their way back to Downpatrick, the English of Ulidia plundered the territory of the Kinel-Owen, but were defeated with great slaughter.

Now, and many times later, the Irish were in possession of all the country to the north and west, and of the passes over the mountains to the south, and the English of Lecale were at this time practically

isolated. Communication between Lecale and Louth was maintained by sea, and the barony was always regarded as part of the English Pale. This intercourse arose, not alone from the sympathy of common origin and motives of mutual defence, but also from the fact that many of the families which inhabited Lecale held property also in Louth or Meath: of such were the Dowdalls, Clintons, Whites, Chamberlines, and Stokes—some of whom parted with their Lecale property during the O'Neill wars.

In Ireland three Palatinates were created in the time of Henry II. The first in Leinster, granted to Strongbow; the second in Meath, granted to Sir Hugh de Lacy the elder; the third in Ulster, granted to Sir John de Courcy, who was the first Earl Palatine of Ulster, created by patent as Earl of Ulster by King Henry II. in 1181. Later he was also created Lord of Connaught, and rivalry sprang up betwixt him and the De Lacys, with whom he had many contests. Sir Hugh de Lacy charged De Courcy with having refused to do homage to King John, on which the King ordered De Lacy to take him prisoner. In the year 1203, the Four Masters tell us that the son of Hugo de Lacy marched, with a force of the English of Meath, into Ulidia, and expelled John de Courcy from thence, after a battle fought between them at Dundaleathglass, in which many were slain.

On the Good Friday, while De Courcy, all unarmed and alone, was performing his devotions at the Church of Downpatrick, he was attacked by De Lacy's men, and, having no weapon at hand, he seized the shaft of the cross, with which he slew thirteen of De Lacy's men before he was overpowered by numbers. Made prisoner, he was sent to England and confined in the Tower. After a time he was liberated, and went to France, where he died in 1210.

Notwithstanding that De Courcy was alive and had heirs, King John, on 2 May, 1205, granted the Earldom of Ulster to Sir Hugh de Lacy the younger. In the grant it is particularly stated that De Lacy should hold, as De Courcy had heretofore held, and the same is repeated in the confirmatory grant from John in the following year. The following is a translated copy of the original charter to De Lacy as given in Lynch's *Feudal Dignities of Ireland:*

"The King to Meyler Fitz Henry, &c., and the Barons of Ireland, &c. Know ye, that we have given and granted to Hugh de Lasey, for his homage and service, the land of Ulster, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold as John de Curcy held the same day on which the said Hugh overcame him in the field, or on the preceding day:

Saving, however, to us the Crosses [i.e., church lands] of the same land: and know ye, that we do retain with us the aforesaid Hugh, and are leading him with us in our service; and therefore, to you, we commend that his land and all his, you preserve, maintain, and defend, as our demesne. Witness myself, at Windsor, the 2d day of May."

De Lacy died in 1243, leaving an only daughter and heir, Maud, who, being married to Walter de Burgo, he was created, in her right, Earl of Ulster, 49 Henry III. (1264), in which family it remained until it came to his great-great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth, only child of William, Earl of Ulster (died 6 June, 1333), who carried the seignory and earldom to her husband, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., who, dying in 1368, left an only daughter, Philippa, who, being married to Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, he was created Earl of Ulster, in her right, in 1368. Anne, his heir-general, daughter to Roger, and sister and heir to Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, being married to Richard of Coninsburg, second son of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III., the earldom descended to their son, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York (1425), and the title and seignory merged in "the Crown" by the accession of his son Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, to the throne of England by the name of King Edward the IV., in 1461. The seignory of Ulster thus lasted 280 years; and during this long period we find frequent evidence in the patent and memoranda rolls that the Earls maintained high judicial and administrative courts, with their corresponding officers. Thus, we have the Savages, Bissets, Fitz Warins, Whites, Cheynes, Bellews, Prestons, and the Bishops of Connor and of Man, acting as seneschals, though no complete list of these officers can at present be made.

It would seem from such evidence that has reached us, that these lords exercised almost equal authority and power as the English Palatines, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Crown to restrict them; though this may, perhaps, have arisen from the absence of the Sovereign, and the necessity of conniving of the acts of men who were the protectors of the English Pale against the encroachments of the great Irish chieftains. According to Davies, every Earl Palatine had the *jura regalia* of his county or palatinate; namely, "royal jurisdiction and royal seignory: royal jurisdiction in having all the high courts and officers of justice, criminal and civil, which the King had; and royal seignory, whereby he had all royal services, such as power to create tenures *in capite*, to be holden of themselves; and, also, tenures

of grand serjeanty, whereby he created barons and granted charters of incorporation ; and had, also, royal escheats for treason or for want of heirs ; so that no king's writ ran there, but only in the church lands thereof, called 'the Crosses,' wherein the King had his own sheriff."

Under De Courcy there settled in Ulster the families of Savage, White, Riddell, Sandal, Poers, Chamberlanes, Stokes, Mandeville, Jordan, Fitzsimons, Crowley, Benson, Stanton, Logan, Passelews, Russel, Audley, Copeland, and Martell. Some—and, perhaps, all—of these families were Barons of Ulster.

The earliest mention of the Barons of Ulster is in that writ from King John, addressed to them in the sixth year of his reign. In Lodge's Peerage it is set forth that Philip Augustus of France, having disputed with John as to the Duchy of Normandy, the decision was referred to a single combat between two champions, and that John selected De Courcy as his, and thereupon demanded him of his Barons of Ulster, stating that if they did not cause their lord, John de Courcy, to come to the King's service, as they were bound, and gave hostages to do, he, the King, would seize on their hostages and estates. Lynch says these barons were of De Courcy's kindred and friends, amongst whom he made sub-infeudations of that vast territory ; but, unfortunately, he neither gives the writ nor the names of those to whom addressed. We, however, learn from Dr. Butler (Notes to Grace's Annals, Irish Archæological Society's Publications) that Robin, son of William Salvage, was one of those hostages, and the title "Lord Savadge" frequently occurs in Irish history. Russell of Lecale was also one of the Barons of Ulster, the head of the family residing at Bright, whilst another branch resided at Rathmullan Castle. We find George Baron Russhel affixing his seal, with the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Prior and Archdeacon of Down, the Abbots of Bangor, Saul, Inch, and Grey Abbey, there also having been attached thereto the municipal seals "of the County of the City of Down," the towns of Ardglass, Kilclief, etc., to a supplication for aid addressed to Edward IV., about 1405, on behalf of themselves and "all the faithful and true liege-people of *Therldome of Ulster*, whiche some tyme was named the third moost Rialle [royal] Erldome in Christiante," but then daily destroyed, and under tribute to the O'Neills, O'Kane, Magennis, Macartan, and other Irish tribes, as well as the Scots of the Isles. At this time the seignory of Ulster was in the King's hands as De Lacy's heir—Janico Savage being his seneschal. By an inquisition held at Ardwhy (Ardquin), in the County of Down, 4 July, 3 of James I., to inquire into those lands

of which Queen Elizabeth had been seized in right of her crown, we find, *inter alia*, on the list of jurors, John White, Lord of the Duffrin, Christopher Russell of Bright, "Robert Swoordes, alias Crooley, of Ballidonnell," near Downpatrick; and, according to the tradition of the county, the Crollys were Barons of Swordes, the Jordans, Barons Dunsforth, and the Mandevilles, Logans, Fitz-Waryns, and Bissets being barons in their own name, as Russell was in his.[1]

The White who accompanied John de Courcy was one of a family that, even in early times, had established itself all over Ireland. In 1251 Alexander White is mentioned in an inquisition of the 4th of June. In 1269 there was an inquisition at Kilkenny, one of the members of which was a Henry White. In 1275 Roger White was a member of an inquisition at Limerick. Two years later we find Richard White collector of customs at Galway. In 1281 a new form of the name appears, as Walter le White was possessed of a farm at Newcastle of Lyons, Dublin, and William le White was one of a jury sitting at Dublin on 14 November, 1282.

Next we have entries of various members of the family being fined. In 1285 Henry le Whyte of Kilkenny was fined half a mark because he did not come when summoned. In 1287 Gilbert White of Dublin, and in 1288 John White of Dublin, and in the same year William White of Dundalk, were each fined half a mark for the same reason. About the same time there was a White in the tax-collecting line; as we read in 1287 of a fine of forty shillings being levied by John White from Robert, son of Phillip Hacket, and Philip, his brother, who resided somewhere in Tipperary.

Then come more inquisitions, and from one of these, held in 1288, on the lands of Sir Thomas de Clare, in Youghal and Thomond, we learn that William White was a free tenant on the estates, and Richard White, Philip White, William White, and Hugh White were amongst the jurors, and that Henry White had bought lands in Ballysalach. In 1291 there was at Dublin, by John White, an inquisition before the Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer, on the lands in Le Rath, in the tenement of Newcastle of Lyons; and on November 12 of the same year there was another inquisition by Elias White and John de Cogan, knights, before John of Kent and Adam de Clere.[2]

John le Whyte, Ralph le Whyte, and Richard le Whyte are mentioned as jurors at Dublin on 12 June, 1306; and there was a Walter

[1] *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (old series), vol. i.

[2] Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1252–84.

Whit in the army of Edward Bruce. In 1397, Master Richard Whyte, a discreet man, was witness to a deed by the Archbishop of Armagh.

Of the Whites who came to Ulster under De Courcy and settled there we know very little, and of the lands they held we know nothing until about the middle of the sixteenth century; but there is good reason to believe that the lands held by the first Whites were in Antrim, and that they succeeded to the Dufferin by marriage with the Mandevilles.

According to the Four Masters, in the year A.D. 1392, Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, accompanied by the chiefs of the province, marched with a great force against the English of Traghbally and Dundalk, whom he brought under subjection on that occasion, and Seffin White fell by him in conflict. This Seffin White must have been a pretty big man in his time to have been mentioned by the Four Masters, who only mention important people. But this entry, and those that follow, show that the English of the north were, like the invaders of the south, becoming "more Irish than the Irish themselves." In 1468, Con, son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, gave the English of Lecale a great overthrow at Beinn-Uamha (Cave-Hill: Reeves), in which Murtogh Roe O'Neill, Lord of Claneboy, was taken prisoner, and Angus, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many of the English and Irish were slain. In the following year the son of Savadge (i.e., young Patrick) was taken prisoner by the family of White; and Patrick White assumed the lordship of Lecale by the aid of O'Neill—that is, Henry—and of Mac Quillan, and they expelled all the Savadges from the territory.

This is the only association which I can find of the Whites with Lecale, but it is sufficient to indicate that they were in the neighbourhood of the land which afterwards became theirs, and with which they are identified; namely, the next barony, Dufferin.

(To be continued.)

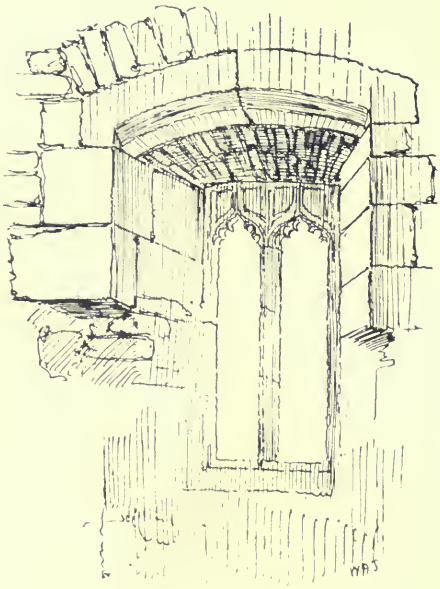
Derrybrusk, on Lough Erne.

By the Rev. J. E. MacKenna, M.R.I.A., Enniskillen.

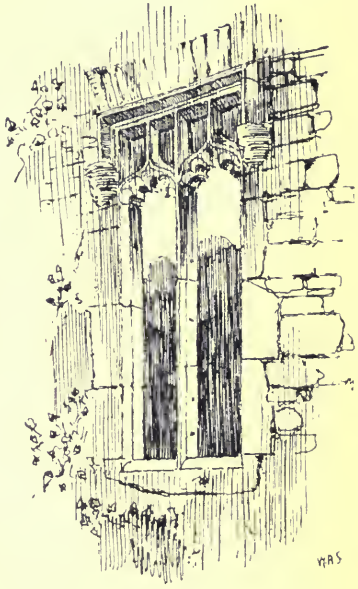
The old church of Derrybrusk, which is approached by the least inviting of Fermanagh by-ways, stands not in the townland of Derrybrusk, but in the townland of Fiagh, between Derrybrusk and the shore of Lough Erne. Fiagh probably owes its name to Gilchreest O'Fiaich (anglicized *Fee*), a learned vicar of the place,

who died A.D. 1482, after having maintained a house of general hospitality for upwards of half a century. The Annals of Ulster, compiled within a few miles of his habitat, tell us, A.D. 1482, "Gilla Crist O'Fiaich, Vicar of *Airach Brosca*, died this year: to wit, an eminent cleric, and a man that kept a guest-house for a long time—for 40 years—bountifully." He died on the 10th of the Kalends of May; i.e., 22 April. The Four Masters appear to have mistaken xl for xi, and they limit his betachship to eleven years.

Prior to the Inquisition held by Sir John Davies, the place had no other name than *Aireach Brosca*. Neither Davies nor any of his



EAST WINDOW (INTERIOR).



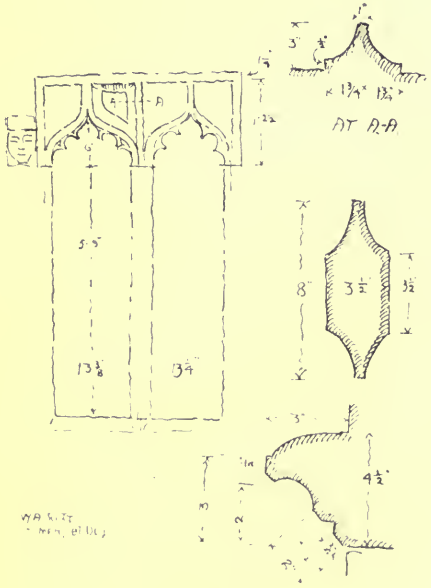
EAST WINDOW (EXTERIOR).

assistants knew Irish. They wrote down the names of places as they heard them pronounced by the residents. This is only one out of many instances in Fermanagh in which they turned *Airech* into *Derry*.

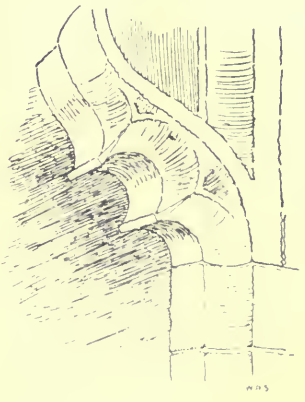
The patron saint of Airech Brosca is Senach, who is spoken of as a smith or a worker in metal. The *Martyrology of Donegal*, 11 May, records, "Senach, the smith, son of Etchen of *Airiud Brosca*, on Loch Eirne." At what precise time he flourished we cannot say. The genealogy given him in some of the ancient Calendars, while it is clearly inadmissible—making him a brother of St. Columba—inclines us to believe that he lived in the sixth century. The sobriquet *Smith* attached to his name does not help us to a knowledge of his history. A great many eminent men worked in metals during the early ages of

Christianity in Ireland. He may have been a member of a family of hereditary metal workers, for we have in the immediate neighbourhood a townland called Killygowan (the wood of the smith). He was probably the holy smith who, as we are told in the Acts of St. Columba, presented a bell to the Church of St. Nael.[1] When St. Columba and his retinue had embarked at Iona, on their way to the Synod of Druimceat, their vessel was followed by a great sea-monster that threatened them with destruction. His followers besought St. Columba to rid the sea of such a pest. He replied that that good work was reserved for St. Senachus, who, at that precise moment, let fly from his tongs in his smithy at *Airech Brosca* a bolt which sent the monster lifeless into the depths of the sea.[2]

It does not appear that there was a monastery at Derrybrusk. An entry in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1384, would



EAST WINDOW.



EAST WINDOW.

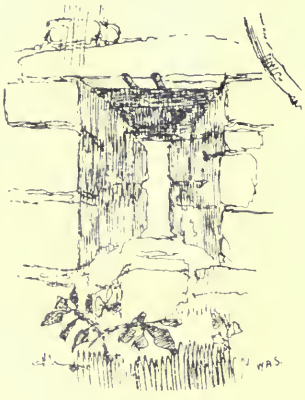
go to show that it was a parish church with a resident pastor. Sir John Davies speaks of a corbeship of *Derough* in Fermanagh, the possessionship of which was vested in the Crown, on the general suppression of Religious Houses.[3] There is no place in Fermanagh at present known by this name. His note may refer to Derrybrusk.[4]

[1] *Trias Thaum.*, p. 431.
[2] *Vide* O'Hanlon: *Irish Saints*, iv, p. 477.
[3] *Collectanea*, No. 2, pp. 150, 160.
[4] The Catholic parish of Enniskillen, extending over an area of 12 miles by 8 miles, includes the civil parishes of Derrybrusk, Derryvullen, Lisbellaw, Garvery, Enniskillen, and Rosorry.

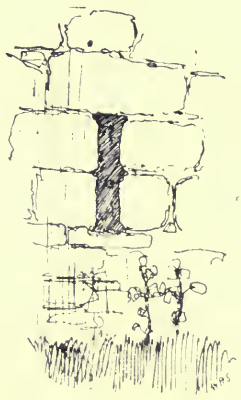
The civil parish of Derrybrusk lies partly in the barony of Magherastephena, but chiefly in the barony of Tirkennedy, Co. Fermanagh. The *former* section has an area of 4,373 a. 0 r. 32 p., of which 217 a. 0 r. 1 p. is under water; the *latter* has an area of 285 a. 0 r. 1 p., of which 23 a. 3 r. 24 p. is covered with water.

At what precise time the Protestant community allowed Derrybrusk Church to go to ruin we cannot say: probably in 1662, when John Leslie, Protestant Bishop of Clogher, united Derrybrusk with Derryvullen, for one John Leslie Clerk, who was rector of the former. The son of a successor of Bishop Leslie—the Rev. G. Porter, the father of the late owner of Bellislie—was instrumental in providing the parish with a new church.

The old church, which stands within a well fenced and neatly kept burying-ground measuring about 50 by 30 yards, is merely a dummy,



WEST WINDOW (INTERIOR).



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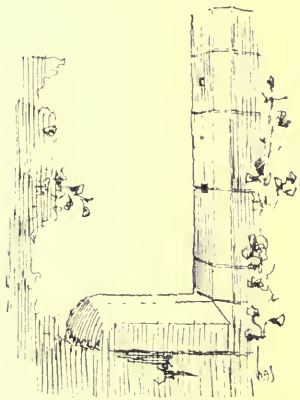

displaying a luxurious growth of ivy. It stands almost due east and west.[1] The gables and the southern wall are in a fair state of preservation, notwithstanding the fact that the quoins, door jambs, and window dressings have been carried away to meet domestic architectural needs in the neighbourhood, and just enough of the northern side wall remains to give a precarious stay to the gables. The east gable, at the level of the window sill, is 3 ft. 2 in. thick; the west gable and the south side wall are 2 ft. 10 in. thick. The door was in the south wall, about a third of the total length from the sanctuary. Between the door and the west gable are two windows, about two feet over the present floor level. We illustrate a similar window from the west gable.

The eastern window, the details of which we illustrate, is in a fair state of preservation.

[1] The internal measurement is 51 ft. by 21 ft. 4 in.

seamus o'flaithbheartaigh.

An Obituary.

Right Rev. Monsignor James O'Laverty,

P.P., M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A.

BORN at Carraban, in the parish of Bright, in the Co. Down, 22 November, 1828. Entered the Diocesan Seminary 9 August, 1844, and the Rhetoric Class in the College of Maynooth 11 Febrûary, 1847. Ordained in Clarendon Street Chapel, Dublin, 24 November, 1851. Appointed Curate of Ahoghill and Portglenone 14 April, 1852; Dean of the Diocesan Seminary and Chaplain of the Belfast Workhouse 10 March, 1857; Parish Priest of Holywood 22 November, 1866; Monsignor 1904. Died at the Parochial House, Holywood, 18 April, 1906.

Luach a chuid paothair ar pon Dé agus Gaedheal go bhfaghaidh pé i bh flaitheas na naomh.

Another link with the past is broken, and our country is the poorer for the loss of a notable man. With the death of Monsignor O'Laverty there passes from amongst us the last of the contributors to the first series of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*. Of the little band of students and writers who freely gave of their time and their talents to make it a standard work, there were still living to welcome its new issue the Rev. George Hill, the Rev. James O'Laverty, and the editor, Robert S. Macadam. When we reflect that all are now gone, and that in respect of these worthies of Ireland—for not to Ulster only did they belong—Father O'Laverty may be said to have been *ultimus Hibernicorum*, we realize the full measure of the loss, and it is brought home to us that we have entered upon a new era.

The Antiquaries held their summer meeting in Belfast last June, when Father O'Laverty, as Vice-President, occupied the chair at one of the evening meetings; and the strong, shrewd, kindly face, crowned

with its white hair, comes up before me as I write, and with it memories of the man and his personality, his brusqueness of manner and his kindness of heart.

To the younger generation of historical workers trying to follow, even at a distance, in the steps of the scholars of the past, who placed Irish history and antiquities on a scientific and secure foundation, there was no time more usefully spent than that passed in the company of the Parish Priest of Holywood—one who had been the friend and confrère of Reeves, Ferguson, Hill, O'Curry, O'Donovan, Graves, and of many other distinguished men of the middle of the nineteenth century. He had been a keen Gaelic student and fluent speaker of the national tongue from early manhood, and was a ripe scholar of wide reading, with vast stores of historical knowledge at command. Of him it might fittingly be said—

> "Kings that were dead two thousand years,
> Cross-bearing chiefs and pagan seers,
> He knew them all;
> And bards, whose very harps are dust,
> And saints, whose souls are with the just,
> Came at his call."

All this learning—the result of a lifetime's study of Irish history in Gaelic manuscript and in English print—was placed freely at the disposal of the earnest student. But he was a shrewd judge of character withal, and with the would-be historical authority who wished to make a great show of learning upon a very slender stock he was apt to have but scant patience: indeed, Father O'Laverty was not one who suffered fools gladly.

His principal work—*The Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor*, in four volumes—entailed an amount of labour and research only to be estimated by those who have toiled at a similar undertaking; while, with a distinguished impartiality,

> "He tried to make our story stand
> As from Time's reverent, runic hand
> It came, undecked."

As a fitting complement to it, he published, in recent years, a *History of the Bishops of Down and Connor*. He was also a frequent contributor to this Journal and to other Irish publications.

The active interest he displayed in reviving the dear old tongue of EIRE, and his ardent desire to stimulate the use of the ancient Harp of his country, shall ever be among the treasured memories of all true Irishmen.

Of his work for the Church of which he was a distinguished prelate this is not the place to speak ; but as antiquary, historian, and Gaelic scholar he was regarded with affection and esteem by his fellow-countrymen, who deeply mourn his loss, and join with the people of Ard-mac-Nasca in heartfelt regret for their Sagart a Ruin, who was so suddenly taken from their midst.

As is most fitting, he sleeps in the shadow of the church which he himself had erected in honour of St. Columbcille, and as the successor of St. Laisren, who, thirteen hundred years before, founded the church of Holywood "on the banks of Loch Laigh in Ultonia." May we say of him—

cuimm linn ólaithbeartaig.

JOHN J. MARSHALL.

Gaelic Place Names in Antrim.

BY JAMES DUNCAN, COLERAINE.

I HAVE just got a copy of the Glens of Antrim Place Names, and have read it with pleasure and interest, as well as with profit. As criticism is invited, I take the liberty of sending a few notes, as well as a list of some place names I took down in Raghery last August. I may here remark that it is Scotch Gaelic, rather than Irish, which is spoken in Raghery ; and, no doubt, many of the names in North Antrim are affected by this dialect, owing to the long occupancy of the MacDonnells of the Isles.

I observe that you have two names in your list involving the word Cuan—Ard a cuain and Port cuain—which are translated respectively "the high field of the curve" and "the port of the harbour." This word Cuan or Cuain occurs frequently in Rathlin, and is always translated as "narrow." It is no doubt our Cumang.

Baile-geal for Ballygill is incorrect. There are two townlands of the name in Rathlin north and south , and the qualifying word is sounded as gyle, and not geal. I was informed by several persons in the island that it denotes a certain species of sea-gull the small whitish variety, I believe. You may see from my list that there is also

a Carrick-a-gile, a large rock. Both the townland and the rock derive their names from being chosen as resting-places by the sea-gulls mentioned.

Bull point. I do not think buiłg is correct. I have not taken a note on this word, but my informants associated it with the word tarb, and there is a *cow* field adjoining. I am sorry I did not take a note of this; but, as well as my memory serves, I omitted it because it was so obvious.

Ruba (rue). Rú is a common name for a point in Rathlin.

Carlean Cába. Is there any historical foundation for giving this as the Irish of Cape Castle? Joseph Loyd's note in Seacán Carn tSiaduil is not convincing. I could find no account on the spot of any name such as MacCabe; and the present occupier of the house where the castle stood says it is from Ceapaċ (a piece of tilled land). His evidence is, however, not conclusive.

Clontyfinnan. Might not this be Cluainte Fionnáin, from the white bog-down which grows in boggy meadows; or, might it not be Cluan-tiġe-Fionáin.

Carnkirn. I have been informed that this is Carn Ciaráin, a personal name.

Dunloy. My friend, A. Doey, says the Irish word is Dún-łaiċiġe. The fort stands near the railway station in a swampy meadow. I see that he now calls it Dúnłuġaċ.

Kilraghts is pronounced Killrats in the neighbourhood. I fancy it is Cill raċa.

Maddygalla in Rathlin is, as well as I remember, a white rock, or a number of rocks. My informant said the word was Madaiġ Geala.

Parkure. Is not Pairc iubair a very unlikely origin. The yew tree is a deadly poison to cattle, and not to be found in pasture fields. This is likely the reason why Edward I. of England ordered that they should be planted in churchyards, to provide long bows for military archers. Would not Pairc úr, the green or fresh field, from the richness of the soil, perhaps, be a probable meaning of the word?

Some Rathlin Place Names.

Altacorry bay, Alt-á-coire, the height of the whirlpool.
Arkill point, Anchor point. I do not know the Irish word.
Ally lough, Loc-na-n-ealaide, the lake of the swans.

Ballygill, Baile gaiḋl, the townland frequented by certain sea-gulls. (Orthography as word pronounced.)

Ballyconaghan, Baile cuineoċan, personal name.

Ballycarry, Baile carrac, the crooked bally.

Bracken cave, Uaiṁ ui b̈reacain.

Ballynoe, Baile nuaḋ.

Ballynagard, Baile-na-g-ceard, from certain tinsmiths.

Cooraghy, Curraċaiġ, a place of many boats.

Crocknooey, Croc (cnoc)-na-h-uaiṁe, the hill of the cave.

Carrick-na-garrowna, Carraig-na-garb̈na, the bream rock.

Crockanagh, Cnoc-na-n-eaċ, the hill of the steeds. Note—Eaċ is the general word for horse in Rathlin.

Crockascridlin, Croc-a-Scridlin. Spelling doubtful. (Scridlin was a woman, and the heroine of some famous contest between two chiefs.)

Carrick-a-gile, Carraig-a-gaḋl. (See Ballygill above.)

Carravinally, Cearṁaḋ-na-n-ealaiḋe, the quarterland of the swans. (Cearṁaḋ is pronounced *Carriv* in Rathlin.)

Crockboy, Cnoc-buiḋe.

Carrowvindoon, Cearṁaḋ-an-dúin, the quarterland of the fort.

Craigmacagan, Carraig-mic-Cagáin.

Coolnacrock, Cul-na-gnoc.

Glacacarn, Glaic-á-ċáirn. Glaic, a hollow.

Inancooan, Inan-cuṁang. Inan, an easy place for getting down to the shore in a cliff district. Cuṁang (pronounced *Cuan*), a narrow inlet.

Illancarragh, Oileán corraċ, the crooked rock (island).

Inandrian, Inan droiġean. Inan of the sloe bushes.

Killbrida, Cill briġḋe.

Kebble, Caibiol, a burying-ground.

Kinramer, Cionn raṁor, thick head.

Loughaltacaille, Loc-ailt-na-n-ealaiḋe, the lake of the glen of the swans.

Lacknakilly, Leac-na-cille, the flagstone of the church. (This is a great stretch of flat rock on the shore near the Protestant church.)

Magherantarrive, Macaire-an-tairb, the field of the bull. Near Bull point, which goes to show that Builg is incorrect.

Mullindress, Maol-an-druir (brier).

Maddygalla, Madaiḋ geala, white dogs (rocks).

Owendoo, Uaiṁ dub̈, black cave.

Ouig. There is a Neil MacOuig who occupies the townland of Ouig. The name should be MacOuig—not Quig—as may be seen on the tombstones in the churchyard, where several MacOuigs of Ouig lie. Probably the townland takes its name from the original occupier.

Owennagolmen, Uaim-na-g-colmán (pigeons).

Portawillin, Port-á-muilinn. The mill was established by a Scotchman, who was accidentally drowned.

Portnaminnawn, Port-na-mionán, the port of the kids.

Portadonaghy, Port-ui-donnċadha, same name as Maconaghy.

Portantonish, Port-an-t-ronais, the lucky port.

Portcruin, Port cruinn, round port.

Ruecuit, Rú (ruba) ċuit, cat point.

Ruenascarrive, Rú-na-scairb, cormorant point.

Rathlin, Ré-ċlainn. My informants told me that "re" meant choice, roga probably; and that the island took its name from the fine selection of masts for ships or boats that could be had there in old times. MacCurdy told me that he had often dug up hazelnuts in spade-fulls when digging in swampy places.

Roonavoolin, Rú-na-bhaoileán, a very obvious name.

Sronderg, Sron-dearg, red point, from the colour of the rock.

Shandragh, Sean-lagaċ, old ruin.

Slieveanaille, Sliab-an-eala, mountain of the swan.

Sloaknacailly, Slug-na-gcailligh, a place where the women were thrown from the rock into the sea. I could not ascertain whether the name referred to the handiwork of Sussex in Elizabeth's reign, or to a subsequent raid by the Campbells of Argyle.

Stackabirragh, Staca bioraċ, pointed stack.

Soerneog, Sornóg, a kiln.

Ushet lake and Ushet point, from uráro, use.

The above names I found on a map in the island, and the Irish, or rather Gaelic, forms were given to me by Kate MacCurdy and D. Black, both of Ballygill South. A more complete list and more perfect knowledge might have been obtained had time permitted.

It may be seen that, while the natural features of the island have changed very much, the names have changed very little.

The Wests of Ballydugan, County Down; The Rock, County Wicklow; and Ashwood, County Wexford.

By Edward Parkinson.

THE connection of the family of West with the barony of Lecale, compared with that of the families of Savage, Russell, Fitzsimons, Jordan, and others, dating from the time of De Courcey, is a comparatively modern one, and dates only from the latter end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. The founder of the Ballydugan family appears to have been Richard West, a Lieutenant in the troop of Thomas Lord Cromwell.

Lord Cromwell was a son of Edward Cromwell, Baron of Okeham, who purchased the Downpatrick estate from Lord Mountjoy about the year 1604. He appears to have settled thereon, as in the following year he was appointed "Governor of Lecale, the castle of Dondrome, and other parts adjoining." Edward Cromwell died 24 December, 1607, and was interred in Down Cathedral, where his tombstone may still be seen. Thomas Lord Cromwell succeeded his father, and on 7 August, 1617, obtained a patent from the Crown of the Downpatrick estate, consisting chiefly of portions of the vast possessions in that neighbourhood of the several religious establishments in Downpatrick, as well as those of Inch and Saul. Thomas Cromwell was created Viscount Lecale in 1624, and Earl of Ardglass in 1645. He died 1653, and in his will references are made to the West family, which indicate a considerable intimacy between the two families.

The first mention of Lieutenant Richard West would appear to be in the "List of lately Discharged Officers whose entertainments are continued to them" in which list he appears as receiving 2*s.* per diem as Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Farmer's troop. In 1607 8 he appears as Lieutenant to the Lord Cromwell. His name also appears amongst "the Servitors and Pensioners in pay who will be content to undertake with some principal undertakers, their friends, but not build castles, etc., themselves, unless by extraordinary helps and encouragement."

Richard West appears to have occupied a prominent position not only in Lecale, but also in the County Down. He was High Sheriff

for Down in 1610, and Member of Parliament for Downpatrick in the year 1613, his fellow-member being Sir Richard Wingfield, Marshal of the Army. The sittings commenced on 18 May, 1613, and were dissolved on 14 October, 1613. The members were paid for their attendance at the following rates: knights, 13*s.* 4*d.* each per day; citizens, 10*s.*; and burgesses, 6*s.* 8*d.* On 15 June, 1617, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to ascertain the limits and bounds of the barony of Iveagh, and was also, in 1625, one of the Commissioners appointed, along with the Bishop of Dromore, Sir Edward Trevor, Sir Henry O'Neill, and Nicholas Ward, by the Court of Chancery to inquire as to the waste committed in the woods of Slut MacNeale.

On 20 June, 1626, Thomas Lord Cromwell granted to Richard West "of Ballyduggan, in the County of Down, Esquire . . . the town and townland of Ballyduggan, and also 30 acres of land lying eastward from the said town of Ballyduggan, being a hill cut off Marshallstown," to be held in free and common soccage at the yearly rent of £5 sterling. On 14 April, 1629, Lord Cromwell, Viscount Lecale, and Lady Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of £100 paid to them by Richard West, granted unto him the yearly rent of £4 15*s.*, part of the rent reserved by the grant of 1626.

On 12 September, 1634, Richard West, "in consideration of the good and faithful service done, and hereafter to be done, by the said Richard West unto the said Thomas Lord Cromwell," obtained from Lord Cromwell and Lady Elizabeth his wife a grant of the two townlands of Ballydugan, together with a parcel of the townland of Vianstowne, and a small parcel of the lands of Drumguillin. The parcel of the townland of Vianstowne here referred to is the same as the "30 acres of land lying eastward from the said town of Ballyduggan" in the grant of 1626. This portion is known as "Kingsfield," and is believed to be where King John encamped on his visit to Downpatrick on 16 July, 1210—being then on his way from Dublin to Carrickfergus—and again, on his return journey, on 2 and 3 August of the same year.

In addition to the Ballydugan estate, Richard West was also possessed of other lands in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick and elsewhere in County Down and County Armagh. By an inquisition held at Downpatrick on 4 August, 1620, it was found that "James Dowdall, late of Lysbane in Co. Down, & Symon Jordan of Ardglasse," by deed dated 20 July, 1618, in consideration of £80 paid to James Dowdall by Richard West, granted the two townlands of Ballydergan

(now Ballydargan),[1] then lately in the tenure of Henry Savage, to Richard West, his heirs and assigns, for ever. By an inquisition held at Blaris on 24 March, 1636, it was found that "Symeon Jordan of Dunsford, Co. Down, was seized in fee of the town and lands of Ballywalter, alias Walterstown, in said County, containing 120 acres; and being so seized by deed dated 1 December, 1625, granted the said premises unto Ric. West of Ballydowgan and his heirs for ever." By an inquisition held at Downpatrick on 13 October, 1623, to ascertain the lands belonging to Lord Viscount Clandeboye, it was, amongst other things, found that "the said Lord Viscount of the Ardes now possesseth the said rectory and tithes of Ballerichard by demise from Lieftenant Richard West, under a yearly rent, which Lieftenant West is lessee thereof by demise from the Lady Frances, Countess of Kildare, but what title the said Countess hath we know not."

Richard West was one of the Commissioners named to hold this inquisition, and the following local parties were on the jury: Nicholas Ward of Castleward, George Russell of Rathmullan, Richard Russell of Rossglass, Simon Jordan of Dansford, Owen M'Rowry of Clogher, Robert Sword of Rathcalp, George Russell of Quoniamstown, John Russell of Killogh, James Audley of Audleystown. By an inquisition held at Downpatrick 9 April, 1662, it was found that "Richard West, late of Ballydowgan, deceased, was seized in fee of the townland of Ballydowgan, alias Islandnechorrick and Loghadoran, containing 120 acres, and of a quarter of Vennistowne, containing 20 acres, and that Roger West was his son and heir and unmarried at the date of the death of said Richard West." By inquisition held at Armagh 24 March, 1661, it was found that "Ric. West, late of Ballydoogan, in Co. Downe, was seized in fee of the towns and lands of Mullaghglass, Ballinlatt, Dreevilligan, Corragh, Glassdrommain, Aghanacleyveny, Moyntroogan, and Cloghenaghe, each containing 120 acres, that he died on 2 July, 1644, and that Roger West, his son and heir, was then 23 years of age and unmarried, but had since married." This property afterwards passed into the possession of the Halls of Narrowwater.

Richard West built on the lands of Ballydugan a mansion-house which has been described as "a large strong house, with a drawbridge, and turrets for defence." Harris, in his *History of County Down* (published 1744), states that this was burnt down by the treachery of servants in 1641. Lieutenant Edward Davies, in his deposition detailing the burning and pillaging of Downpatrick at this period, states "that

[1] Ballydargan, in parish of Bright and Downpatrick.—P.L.C.

there was one Rory O'Donlahan that was formerly a servant to this examinat, and he was sent from Mr. West of Balydogan to this examinat with a letter, and was taken by that party and hanged in the towne, but by whose comand he knows not." Robert Kinaston of Saule, gent, in his deposition, deposed 'that Richard West of Balledwgan, in Lecale, in the County of Downe, Esqre had, after good opposision, his house taken, his corne and cattell lost, and his whole estate overrunne" (MSS. T.C.D., F.3.8, folio 9). The mansion-house was not rebuilt for over a century, as Harris, in 1744, states that Henry West, the then proprietor, was living in portion of the out offices, which had been converted into a dwelling-house.

Richard West lived three years after the destruction of his mansion-house, and died intestate 2 July, 1644, leaving Roger West, his second son, but heir-at-law, and several daughters. One of the daughters, Anne, married firstly, in or before 1630, Edward Smith, eldest son of Captain Anthony Smith, Constable of the Moyray, Co. Armagh, and had issue by him—who died August 1634—two sons, Richard and James; and secondly, before 12 February, 1638, Bernard Ward of Castleward, and was by him ancestress of the present families of Castleward and Bangor Castle. Another daughter, Magdalen, was the wife of Hercules Dobbs, ancestor of the Dobbs of Castle Dobbs, who died 1635, leaving one son, Richard, aged three months. The third daughter was married to John Hamilton of Ballygrot, Co. Down, Member of Parliament for Bangor in 1639. The author of the Hamilton MSS., in recording this marriage, states "he married a gentlewoman named West, daughter to a gent of good estate in Isle a Kail." The barony of Lecale, in which the Ballydugan estate is situate, is still locally known as "Isle-a-Kail."

The eldest son of Bernard Ward and Anne West—Nicholas Ward—married Sarah, daughter of Theophilus Buckworth, Bishop of Dromore, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Arland Ussher, and sister of James, Archbishop of Armagh; and their daughter Mary married her cousin, Tichborne West of Ashwood, Co. Wexford, and by him had numerous issue. It was a descendant of this marriage who ultimately succeeded to the Ballydugan estate, as is hereafter detailed.

Major Richard West would appear to have had other sons, as in the Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office of his son and heir, Major Roger West, he is described as the second son of Major Richard West. Possibly Major Richard West's eldest son was the husband of Susanna West, widow, of Bundlesberry, in the King's County, who, in her will,

dated 29 October, 1656, mentions her brother-in-law Bernard Ward, and directs that her daughter Susanna, apparently a minor, is to be tutored by her uncle, Roger West.

Cromwell West of Monasterevan, Co. Kildare, was probably another of Major Richard West's children. His name appears in the Army Lists of the period as Lieutenant in Col. John Mayart's Foot Company, and afterwards in Capt. Charles Ashburnham's and Sir Charles de Vic's Companies. Cromwell West appears to have left issue a son—John West of Monasterevan—who in his will, dated 15 July, 1701, and proved 28 October, 1701, refers to his cousin "Titchburne West at the Rock." The will is witnessed by "John Titchburne." This John West served also in the Army in Col. Francis Luttrell's Regiment, afterwards known as Brigadier General Thomas Erle's Regiment (now the 19th Foot—Yorkshire Regiment), and attained the rank of Captain. By lease dated 12 January, 1709, Michael Ward of Castleward leased certain messuages, tenements, a garden, and two acres of land, situated in the town of Killough, to James West of Ballydergan, for the lives of the said James West and his sons, Richard and Francis. Possibly this James West was also a son or grandson of Major Richard West, Ballydergan, as we have already seen, having been bought by him in July 1618.

Roger West at the time of his father's death was 23 years of age and unmarried. He married, some time previous to the year 1659, Elizabeth (Jana), second daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, Privy Councillor, and Field Marshal of Ireland. Roger West was also a soldier, and obtained the rank of Major, and was High Sheriff for the County of Down in the year 1657. He died 31 March, 1686, and was buried in the chancel of Arklow Church on 3 April following, having had issue four sons (Henry West, his eldest son and heir-at-law; William West, Tichborne West, and Richard West, who died young before his father) and seven daughters. It would appear that William West died previous to the year 1710, as he was not a party to the settlement executed in that year. Tichborne West married Mary Ward as before mentioned. From the Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, and the Ormonde MSS. Hist. MSS. Commissioners' Report, we learn that Major Roger West was for many years in command of the Earl of Anglesey's Horse Troop the Horse Guards of the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland of that time.

In the Report on the MSS. of the Duke of Somerset Hist. MSS. Commissioners' 15th Report, appendix vii, pp. 167, 168), appears the

following letter :—Col. Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce: 1662, Nov. 12, Dublin.—" The next day we continued in the same country some 24 miles further to a town called Arklow, the first title and seat of the Ormond family, a town and country of the Duke's of some 20,000 acres. We hawked all the day, we hawked and killed sundry pheasants not flying partridges. That night we lay two miles from Arklow on Major West's, called 'The Rock,' where, though but a bad house, we found very good entertainment, the Major once commanding my Lord Fairfax' troops and now my Lord of Anglesey."

Major Roger West's daughters were—(1) Jane, married 1674 William Maule, Comptroller of the Customs in Dublin, son of Thomas Maule of the Panmure family in Scotland, and had by him numerous issue, their eldest son being Henry Maule, successively Bishop of Cloyne, of Dromore, and of Meath. William Maule died 1697, and Jane Maule (née West) in 1704. She is buried in the old church at Mallow, Co. Cork. (2) Elizabeth, married, 1st, Thomas Masterson of The Grove, Co. Wexford, gent, by whom she had two sons and one daughter; and 2nd, in 1682, the Rev. William Moore, by whom she had three daughters. (3) Mary, married John Hoey, son of William Hoey of Dunganstown, Co. Wicklow. (4) Dorcas, married Lieut. General Nicholas Price of Lecale, and had issue by him James, eldest son; Richard, d.s.p.; Katherine, Mary, and Sophia. (5) Judith, married Thomas Ricard of Dublin, gent, and had issue. (6) Katherine. (7) Amphillis. One of these married Aplen of Co. Wicklow, and had issue.

Major Roger West was related to the Rawdon family of Moira; and in the Calendar of State Papers, Ireland (vol. 1647–1660, p. 496), there is published a letter, dated Dublin, 27 January, 1654, written by Major George Rawdon to Colonel Edward Conway, in which Major G. Rawdon refers to his "cousin Major West."

Henry West matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in August 1676, ætat 17. He married, after July 1685, Elizabeth Meredith,[1] daughter of Robert Meredith of Shrowland, Co. Kildare, and widow of John Baily of Corballis, Queen's County, by whom he had two sons, Henry and Richard, and a daughter, Margaret; and was killed during the assault on Limerick, 27 August, 1690, leaving his widow and three children surviving. He was included amongst the County Down gentlemen, and also amongst those of the Queen's County, attainted and declared

[1] Elizabeth Meredith married as her first husband, on 6 February, 1681, John Bayly of Corbally, Queen's County, who died 11 July, 1685.

traitors by the Parliament of King James the Second in May 1689. His widow died before 2 February, 1732–3, on which date "Prerõg. Admõn. was granted to her son Richard West of Ballyduggan, gent." The "Admõn." mentions "Henry West of Ballyduggan, gent."

On 11 November, 1685, Major Roger West and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgaged the lands of Ballydowgan, āls Ballydugan, āls Ballydogan, and Vanestown, āls Vianstown, to Jacob Peppard and Robert Peppard, senior, both of the City of Dublin, for £600. On 15 and 16 February, 1708, this mortgage was redeemed by Tichborne West, then of The Rock, Co. Wicklow, Major Roger West's youngest son; and in December 1710 a settlement was entered into between Henry West, Elizabeth West, his mother, Richard West, and Tichborne West, by which the Ballydugan estate was settled upon Henry West for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, with several remainders over on failure of such issue, with ultimate remainders to the right heirs of Henry.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

Miller Family of Lurgan.

The following particulars may supply the information regarding the Miller family required by Hugh Allingham:

——(?) Miller married ——(?) and had issue—

1. Jane; married to ——(?) McRoberts, by whom she had issue Mary and Margaret McRoberts.
2. William of Lurgan, whose prerogative will was proved 1756. He married Margaret ——(?), by whom he had issue—(1) William, of whom presently; (2) Joseph; (3) a daughter, married to John Thompson of Ballymoney, by whom she had James and William Thompson.

William Miller of Knockhanashane and the Montughs, near Lurgan (son of William and Margaret), prerogative will proved in 1779, constructor of speaking clock, married, about 1760, Sarah, third daughter of Edward and Sarah Hoope of Hoope Hill, Lurgan (sister of Elizabeth Hoope, wife of Richard Cuningham of Church Hill, parish of Maghera, near Newcastle, Co. Down, prerogative will proved 1790, and had Richard of Church Hill; Sarah, married John Atkinson (?) of Mourne; John of Virginia, U.S.; Edward of Virginia, U.S.; Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Mary Cuningham), and by this lady, who died in 1803, he had issue

1. Elizabeth; born 8 December, 1792; married, 30 March, 1791, William Pim of Rathangan, brother of John Pim of Newpark, sons of Joseph and Mary Pim of Tullylost, Co. Kildare, and died in 1850 issueless.
2. Sarah; born 1765, married, 26 November, 1801, Joseph Jackson of Brookfield, Tincurry, Co. Tipperary, and had issue—(1) William Jackson; born at Brookfield 25 June, 1805, and died unmarried in Dublin 21 May, 1850. (2) Mary Jackson; born at Brookfield 9 June, 1803; married in Dublin, 23 February, 1841, to William Pigott (died 11 May, 1850) of Delbrook, Co. Dublin, and had issue W. J. Pigott, born 13 September, 1842. Joseph Jackson died at Brookfield 22 July, 1813, and Sarah Jackson died in Dublin 14 January, 1849, aged 84.

3. Ruth ; married (1st) Moses Manly of Tullamore, King's County, by whom she had issue—(1) Joseph. (2) Joshua of Monasteroris, J.P. ; married, but died s.p. (3) Thomas Winslow ; married Mary Jackson, daughter of Thomas Greer of Rhone Hill (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*). (4) Sarah, authoress of *Eva, and other Poems*; married (1st) Capt. Laurence St. George Steele of Rathbride, Co. Kildare, and (2nd) Dr. William Armstrong of the E.I.C.S., and died without issue.

   Ruth Manly married (2nd) Robert Simmons of Roebuck, Co. Dublin, by whom she had (1) Jane. (2) Lucia Miller Simmons ; married Thomas Sale, M.D., of Southampton, and died s.p. (3) Samuel ; died unmarried, young. Mrs. Simmons and her husband are interred in Kirk-braddon, Isle of Man.
4. Joseph ; born about 1767, a Doctor of Medicine, resided at The Wilderness, Lurgan ; married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Druett, and had issue—(1) Elizabeth ; born 1807, died unmarried 1828. (2) William ; born 1810, emigrated twice, first to Australia, and secondly to New Zealand, from which he returned and died in Dublin in 1873, unmarried.
5. Mary ; married Francis White of Dublin –a native of Ballybay, and died in Upper Camden Street, Dublin, issueless, in 1848, blind.
6. Frances ; died unmarried in 1842.
7. Margaret ; born at Lurgan 13 September, 1771 ; married, in 1792, her cousin Joseph Druitt of Lurgan.
8. Anne ; married Rev. James McKee, Presbyterian minister, and died s.p. about 1851.
9. Lucia ; died, aged 21 years, of consumption, unmarried.
10. Hoope ; died, probably, before his father, as there is no mention of him in the will.
11. William ; also died young, not mentioned in will.

William Miller also painted on glass likenesses of himself and his wife and friends. "He made a very extraordinary picture of George Whitfield preaching in a timber-yard in Lurgan, the multitude of eager faces around him said to be likenesses of the Lurgan people of that day—amongst others, a well-known idiot woman is easily distinguished. The faces and figures are all cut out and placed in a frame ; the text from which he preached being printed ; altogether forming a very remarkable picture." William Miller devoted much of his time to these pursuits. He died while still a young man. His children, being all young, did not remember much of their father ; but one of his daughters remembers spending an evening alone with him when he was in declining health, and she a little girl seven years old, and watching him painting a picture of flowers on glass.

What has become of these pictures I am unable to say ; but I have a miniature on glass, and set in jewellers' gold, of my grandmother, Sarah Jackson, as a baby, in the arms of her mother, Sarah Miller, *née* Hoope, painted by my great-grandfather, William Miller ; and I am under the impression that his portrait is still in the possession of the members of the Druitt family, formerly of Corkraine, Portadown, now residing in England. He was, so far as I have been able to ascertain, a cambric manufacturer ; and I do not suppose that there is a scrap remaining of the figures or speaking machine, which is more fully described in Stuart's *History of Armagh*.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

P.S.—William Miller was, I believe, a Presbyterian, and I cannot say where he was interred.

W. J. P.

Hackney Coach Fares in Belfast in the Eighteenth Century.

The following is a list of the fares to places around Belfast as per advertisement in *News-Letter* of 27 April, 1753 :

To Carrickfergus, whole day	£0	11	4½
,, Lisburn, do.	0	11	4½
,, Purdysburn	0	4	4
,, Drumbridge	0	4	4
,, Whitehouse	0	4	4
,, Holywood	0	4	4
,, Castlehill [Ballyhackamore]	0	3	3
,, McBamber's [Belmont (?)]	0	3	3
,, Orangefield	0	2	8½
,, Phœnix [?]	0	1	7½

To any place not above mentioned, 13*d.* per mile, and 6½*d.* an hour for waiting : and if kept all night, to pay double.

The company to pay the Turnpike.

N.B.—No person will be permitted to ride behind the coach.

I. W. W.

"The Wearing of the Green."

In the Irish Song Book, by A. P. Graves (1903), the well-known song, "The Wearing of the Green," is given as an anonymous composition, to which no date can be assigned. It is obvious it was written subsequent to 1798, but about what year of the nineteenth century? Another question is, What was its object? I have often thought it was intended to ridicule what is known as "The Green above the Red." The lines have much of the same savour as "Saint Patrick was a Gintleman": and the ghost of Napper Tandy holding the bard's hand reminds one of having an invitation to take a glass, only ghosts don't drink spirits, or, for that matter, "tip" one their fist!

I am writing on this subject because a neighbour and friend has had in his possession for the last twenty years a MS. copy of another, and, I think, a very much better, version of "The Wearing of the Green," which he considers to be the original one.

I have never seen this form of the song in print, nor had I ever heard of it before it was shown to me, so I send a copy for publication, and would be interested to know whether it is in existence elsewhere, and who was the author.

My friend believes that his copy was obtained in Co. Tipperary by a relative who died upwards of thirty years ago, aged about seventy years, and whose friends lived for many years in Fethard in that county. H. W. Lett.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Farewell! for I must leave thee, my own, my native shore,
And doom'd in foreign lands to dwell, may never see thee more;
For laws—our tyrant laws—have said that seas must roll between
Old Erin and thy faithful sons, who love to wear the green.
Oh! we love to wear the green,
Oh! how we love the green;
Our native land
We cannot stand
For wearing of the green.
Yet wheresoe'er the exile lives, tho' oceans roll between,
Thy faithful sons will fondly sing "The Wearing of the Green."

My father loved his country, and he sleeps within her breast,
While I, that would have died for her, may never be so blest;
The tears my mother shed for me, how bitter had they been
If I had proved a traitor to "The Wearing of the Green."
There were some that wore the green,
That *did* betray the green;
Our native land
We cannot stand
Through traitors to the green.
Yet wheresoe'er our fate may be, tho' oceans roll between,
Thy faithful sons will ever sing "The Wearing of the Green."

My own, my native island, where'er I chance to roam,
Thy lovely hills shall ever be my own beloved home;
And brighter days must surely come than those that we have seen,
When Erin's sons may boldly sing "The Wearing of the Green."
For we love to wear the green,
Oh! how we love the green;
Our native land
We cannot stand
For wearing of the green.
But brighter days must surely come than those that we have seen,
When all her sons may proudly sing "The Wearing of the Green."

Lisburn.

As is well known, this town was the principal settlement of the Huguenots in the north of Ireland. It was at Hilden, in the outskirts of Lisburn, that the first bleach green was established by Louis Crommelin in or about the year 1698.

The settlers who followed Louis Crommelin came a distinct colony here, and they had their own French pastors, one of whom was the Rev. Saumarez Dubourdieu, who laboured for

forty-five years, and, subsequently joining the Established Church, was presented with the living of Lambeg.

It may be of interest to state that in the "Rowans" adjoining the Castle Gardens here, there is a very fine lime-tree walk, and on one of those lime-trees—the eleventh on the south-east side—is clearly cut the following:

Saumarez Dubourdien,
Aug. 28, 1789.

The cutting has been very carefully made, and is in a good state of preservation. On the same tree is also clearly cut the year "1764."

It is considered that this Saumarez Dubourdien was a grandson of Saumarez Dubourdien the elder, being a son of John Dubourdien, who was the Rector of Anahilt, in the neighbourhood of Lisburn.

Persons bearing the name "Duberdien" are still residing near Lisburn.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Hearth Tax, etc., in 1804.

The following tax receipt shows the charge in Ireland for hearths, carriages, male servants, and windows, "when George the Third was King": J. ROBINSON.

No. 259. Parish — Ematriss.

Received the 25 day of July, 1804, from Thos. Cha. Stewart Corry of Fairfield, the following sums; viz.—

	£	s.	d.
For the duty on 6 Fire-hearths	—	19	6
Arrear on ditto			
On —— Carriage with —— wheels ...	—	—	—
Arrear on ditto			
On —— Male-servant	—	—	—
Arrear on ditto			
On 18 Window-lights	3	7	8
Arrear on ditto			
Amounting in the whole to .. £	4	7	2

For one year's duty due as above to his Majesty, between 25th day of March, 1804, and the 25th day of March, 1805, and payable on demand after the 25th day of March, 1804, and the Arrear on former year.

J. GAUSSEN,
Collr. of Hearth Money.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Irish Harpers.—Bunting, in his *Ancient Music of Ireland*, quotes freely from the memoirs of Arthur O'Neill the harper, which were evidently in his possession. Where are these notes or memoirs of O'Neill's now? Their publication *in extenso* would be a valuable contribution to Irish literature.

Is anything known of Harry Fitz-Simon, a famous County Down harper; or of James Duncan of the same county? ED.

Lament of Deirdre for the Children of Uisnech.—It is worthy of note, as further corroborative of the landing of the Children of Uisnech at Carrig Uisnech, near Ballycastle, that Bunting took down the Lamentation from a native of Murlough, near Ballycastle, as recorded in his *Ancient Music of Ireland*, page 7.

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EDITED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A., ARDRIE, BELFAST.

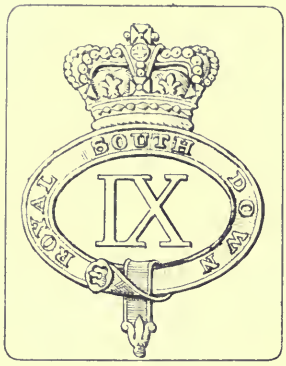
Royal Downshire Militia: Extracts from Order Books, &c.

BY COLONEL ROBERT HUGH WALLACE, C.B.,
Commanding 5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (South Down Militia).

IT seems a pity that there is practically no record of the early history of the Irish Militia. Reorganized as it was in 1793, immediately after the disbandment of the Volunteers, during the stirring times which intervened until 1816, it was practically permanently embodied, and served almost, but not quite entirely, in Ireland, giving from time to time large drafts of men to the regular Army. A Militia force did exist in earlier times, but, save in a few instances, there is no record of its strength or how constituted; it is only by occasional reference that we even know of its existence.

The Irish Volunteer force was purely a popular one, composed (at any rate in its earlier days) of a much higher social class of men than the ordinary run of Militia or Regulars, and the officers were elected by the men. It followed that a tremendous *esprit de corps* was established, and, in addition to the regimental badges and devices on their appointments, jugs, glasses, etc., were manufactured, bearing the crest of the various corps; and on nearly all of these we find—"Success to the . . . Volunteers." Moreover, it must be remembered, that whilst with the Volunteers, and in later times the Yeomanry, each man kept his own kit at his home, the Militia soldier had his worn-out kit, with badges, etc., returned to store; and so, whilst we frequently come across old Volunteer belt plates, accoutrements, etc., any similar articles belonging to the old Militia regiments are practically unknown. I have an old belt plate, burnished copper, with the Roman numerals IX in the centre, surrounded by a garter, on

which is inscribed Royal South Down, with the letter M at the bottom, the crown being on the top; size, 3¾ inches long by 2⅞ inches broad. This badge would bear date of the first ten years of the past century. With this solitary exception, I have never seen any badge belonging to the regiment in pre-Crimean times. There may, perhaps, be some officers' gorgets or badges in possession of the descendants of those who once held commissions in the Royal Downshire, or later in the Royal South Downshire Regiment. The editor of this Journal kindly gave me an officer's gorget, but it belonged to the Royal North Downshire. It is made of copper, and was gilded.



If this should meet the eye of any reader of the Journal who may happen to possess any of these old relics, the writer would feel deeply grateful if allowed to take a photograph of same, so as to preserve the counterfeit presentment in the regimental archives. Several years ago an act of vandalism took place in our orderly room, which is a small one. There had accumulated a mass of presumably useless books, papers, etc., and the order was given to burn the lot to make room for present-day requirements. I was a young captain at the time, and the then orderly room clerk gave me three or four order books which had been saved from the burning, but unfortunately that of the year 1798 was not amongst the number. I read these old-world orders over and over again, and speaking casually one day to my friend, Major R. G. Berry, A.S.C., M.R.I.A., he suggested that I should note them, and form as accurate a record of the County Down Militia of the days gone by as the circumstances would permit. The editor of the Journal kindly read the extracts so taken, and said they would be interesting reading and worth printing for historic reference, so I have compiled the following extracts:

Extracts from General Order Book, Royal Downshire Militia, 1793–1799.

Formation of the Royal Downshire Regiment, 31 August, 1793.

By the Lord Lieut. General and General Governor of Ireland, WESTMORLAND.

In pursuance of the powers vested in us by the Act for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the

Militia of this Kingdom, We are hereby pleased to direct and require you to draw out and embody with all convenient speed the Militia of the County of Down. You are therefore hereby authorised and required to do all manner of things which by the said Act are in this case made and provided for the drawing out and embodying of the said Militia accordingly. And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 31 day of August, 1793.

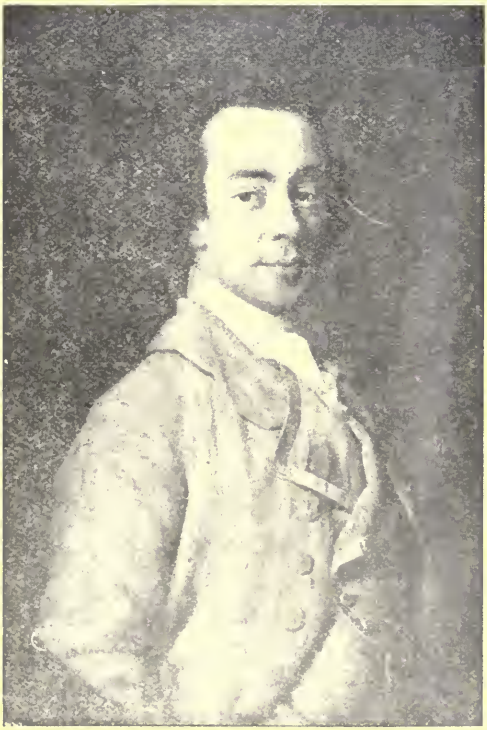
By His Excellency's Command.

To the Earl of Hillsborough, R. HOBART.
Lt. Colonel Commandant and
The Governors of the County of Down.

Order for the embodying the Militia of the County of Down.

The Regiment is styled "The Down Militia," "Militia of Down," or "Downe," and, for the first time (14 January, 1794), "The Downshire Militia."

In a letter dated 30 August, 1794 (I think it should be 1793), addressed to the Earl of Hillsborough, from the Royal Hospital, Dublin, the Commander-in-Chief gives authority to the former to hire a large store-house in Killough, and make certain alterations in the then existing barracks there "at present containing 85 beds; said alterations would provide accommodation for about 44 more, and with the store would hold your Lordship's Regiment completely, the Officers excepted." Killough.



HILLSBOROUGH, SECOND MARQUESS

It was only the head-quarters which were at Killough, as on the 23rd September instructions and routes were sent for billeting various detachments in the County Down. The Regiment was put "under the orders of the Com-

3 Sept., 1793. mander-in-Chief, and Officers Commanding the Line were directed to give assistance by lending N.C.O.'s, Drummers, and Private Men to help at the drills—they 'receiving not less than double pay.'"

The Commander-in-Chief gave an order that the Regiment should be reviewed by a General Officer on or before 1 October, "who will also report its appearance to His Majesty. At which time it is expected the men will be compleatly Armed, Accoutred, and Cloathed."

The inspection must have been a strange one: and that the Militia of over 100 years ago were "expected" to do impossibilities, as well as their representatives now, will be obvious from the following letter:

Ordnance Office,
19 *October*, 1793.

Dear Sir,

Understanding that you called here this morning relative to Arms for the Downshire Militia, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquess, that such has been and still are the demands for the Regiments for service abroad that the Board cannot venture to say when it will be possible to supply the Militia Regiments in the North. You will acquaint His Lordship that so soon as the Board can send a proportion of Arms to each Regiment they will do it without waiting for such a number as will complete their establishments.

Always dear sir,
Very faithfully yrs.,
J. ARMIT.

Newry. The *Royal* Downshire—so styled for the first time in orders—was stationed at Newry 16 January, 1794.

The Regiment was still apparently not "compleatly" armed, for on 7 December, 1793, the same Armit writes Lord Downshire, approving the latter's suggestion "that some arms which might be obtained from the owners in the Province of Ulster upon reasonable terms" should be purchased by him and "appropriated to the wants of your Lordship's Regiment."

These probably were Volunteer firelocks which their lately disbanded owners had refused to deliver up. The County Down swarmed with Volunteer Corps, whose practical existence commenced in 1779, and terminated 1793. The names of Forde, Trotter, Nevin, Hamilton, Stewart (afterwards the celebrated Lord Castlereagh), Echlin, Sir Richard Johnston, Price, Crawford, and others, whose then representatives belonged to that force, have all at different times been on the roll of the County Down Militia: and a strange fact is that the Hon. Colonel of the Royal North Down Militia at the present time (now 3rd Batt.

Royal Irish Rifles) is the Marquess of Londonderry, the relative of the same Lord Castlereagh; whilst the Hon. Colonel of the Royal South Down Militia (5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles) is Lord Arthur W. Hill, the lineal descendant of the first Colonel of the Royal Downshire Regiment; and the mother of the present Lieut. Colonel Commanding the Royal South Down Militia was of the same family as the first Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Downshire Regiment—the Earl Annesley.

FRANCIS CHARLES,
SECOND VISCOUNT GLERAWLY, FIRST EARL ANNESLEY.
Born 1740, died 1802. Lieut. Col. Royal Downshire Regiment.
First Colonel of the Royal South Downshire Regiment.

Royal Irish Artillery.

A Commission in the Royal Artillery of Ireland was given to the Regiment, as a mark of attention to the good conduct of the Battalion, 1 July, 1794.

At Youghal a *feu de joie* was fired at 9 p.m. by the Regiment "on account of the important success of His Majesty's Arms on the Continent and in the West Indies."

1794

LIST of Capts., as per Roster, for Duty with Arms and Court Martial:

Hon. Robt. Ward	Frank Savage	D. H. Boyd
Sir Richd. Johnston	Andrew Savage	Jno. Echlin
Cromwell Price	Robert Waddell	Arthur Annesley

List of Subalterns, as per Roster, for Guard, etc.:

Lieut. Harrison	Lieut. McCullough	Lieut. Boyde
Ensign Douglass	Ensign Mason	Ens. S. G. Atkinson
Lieut. Johnston	Lieut. Nevin	Lieut. Magill
Ensign Courteney	Ensign Close	Ensign B. Johnston
Lieut. Reed	Lieut. Martin	Lieut. Bailie
Ens. Nugent Savage	Lieut. Montgomery	Lieut. Smyth[1]
Lieut. Trevor	Ensign Crozier	Lieut. Savage
Ensign Roawn		

[1] Thomas Tippinge Smyth of St. Johnstown was Lieutenant in the Royal Downshire Militia in 1793. He afterwards became Major of the Royal North Downshire Regiment, and was a J.P. for the County Down. In 1796 he married Mary Ormsby, only child of Thomas Ormsby of Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon, and had issue Mary Jane, the only living child, who married (1830) Captain P. R. Montague Browne of the 5th Regiment. He subsequently became Major Royal South Down Militia, also J.P. and D.L. for County Down. (Information supplied by Major General Andrew Montague Browne, D.L., St. John's Point, maternal grandson of above.)

14 July. Rev. John Fortescue was Deputy Chaplain to the Regiment.

There were twelve companies, as per Detachment Roster; viz., Colonels, Lieut. Cols., Majors, in addition to the nine Captains.

10 Sept. Lord Annesley was presumably Lt. Col., as "Pat. McGarrion of Lord Annesley's Co. is transferred to Capt. Annesley's Co." All the companies are named after their Commanders, and not lettered or numbered as at present. The Major's Company is mentioned in the same day's order; and the Colonel was the Marquis of Downshire, who has been described as the Father of the Irish Militia.

8 July. R.O., Youghal—"Right Wing of the Regiment to march to-morrow morning at half after 4 o'clock for Cork. First drum to beat at 4 and the next half after, and march immediately under Capt. Ward. The Left Wing to march the morning following at the same hour."

THOMAS TIPPINGE SMYTH OF ST. JOHN'S POINT, KILLOUGH.
Lieutenant Royal Downshire Regiment, 1793.

10 July. At Middleton. Early hours were evidently kept. "The first drum to beat at half past two and the assembly at 3 to-morrow morning, at which time the division will march."

12 July. Cork. Parole "Enniskillen." R. O. — "Divine Service to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the men to be exceedingly clean and well dressed."

14 July. Cork must have been a lively spot, for—"There will be a Capt. of the day during our stay in these quarters, and a Subaltern's guard to keep in the men after Tattoo, and assist in keeping quietness and good order during the night."

Officers' servants appear to have given a good deal of trouble in those days.

17 July. "The C.O. requests the Officers will not allow their Servants to appear in Regimentals except when they are under arms; if they do, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of ordering them to join

their Companies, as the dirtiness of their Dress at present is a disgrace to the Regiment."

"The Officers' Servants is to attend all Parades and Drills, and are to mount Guard with their Masters till the Review is over." 18 July.

"A field day this evening at 5 o'clock, the men to be exceedingly clean, their hair well tyed and powdered." Powdered Hair.

Field days were pretty frequent, as from the 18th July to the 2nd August there were no less than ten, mostly at 5 a.m.

The 86th Regiment (now 2nd R. I. Rifles) was at Cork, and "gave the duties," 26 July.

The number of field days was evidently in preparation for the "Review," and officers both coming on and going off guard were ordered to attend.

"The Regt. to parade to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, each man to be provided with 20 rounds of Blank Cartridge and a good Flint." 3 Aug.

"Both Officers and Men are to be Dressed exactly in their full Uniform with Long Gaiters on."

As there was no parade the preceding day, in order for the men to get their accoutrements and "cloathing" in the best order possible for the Review, it is presumed same was held on 4 August, as field days were discontinued and "leave" was given to six officers on 11 August till 1 November, "and if they do not join the Regiment on or before that day they must be returned absent without leave." 11 Aug.

The conduct of the officers was not all that could be desired, as—

"The C.O. is sorry to find the orders given out on the 17th July last relative to the dress of the Officers and their attendance to parades is not attended to. He requests the Gentlemen will reed *(sic)* the above orders, and pay more attention to them in the future." 17 Aug.

"The C.O. requests an Officer of each Company will attend the parade once a day to examine their men's dress, etc., as some of them are so dirty they are a shame to be seen." 22 Aug.

For several days a Corporal and five men were ordered to attend the Theatre at half-past five! under a Peace Constable.

The following quaint order appears:

"The men confined to Barracks in future is to have their Coates turned during their confinement." 1 Sept.

The water being unwholesome, and "from the opinion of the surgeon it has been the occasion of throwing numbers of the men into so many Disorders," wholesome water was supplied out of the Lough near the Kinsale Road, and a carman paid one penny a week per man to cart it!

A charge of 4d. per man per week was made for the women who washed and cooked for them in the barracks.

9 Sept. "The C.O. will be infinitely obliged to the Officers of the Regt. if they will spare him the disagreeable necessity of so often putting them in mind of the orders that have been given out respecting their duty and dress . . . . the Officer of the day is not on any account to leave the Barracks during the day . . . . or is any Officer on duty ever to be seen in gambling houses or Racquet Courts; the General Orders of the Kingdom being exceedingly strict in that particular, it is hoped the Saush and Gorget of the Royal Downshire will not be disgraced by being taken to such places."

Sash and Gorget Worn on Duty.

At the Cork Assizes the Regiment supplied "twenty men to assist the Goal *(sic)* in escorting the prisoners who are to be tried, from the County Goal to the Court House and back again." Two "centrys" were placed at the Judge's lodgings and two more at the Mansion House.

27 Sept. The men were directed to be properly dressed, and hair well "tyed" and powdered, and side arms worn, particularly during the Assizes, and to keep out of town as much as possible, and out of "all quarrals or Rioting in the Town."

17 Oct. "The C. O. is sorry to see that the Officers do not appear at parades with their swords and cocked hatts agreeable to order."

Cocked Hats.

Escort at Execution. "A party, consisting of Capt. Echlin, Lieut. Nevin, Ensign Mason, and Ensign Close, with 9 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, and 120 Rank and file, attended at the Goal of the County of Corke, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, 25th October, to escort Humphrey Moore and Edward Smith to the place of execution."

A detachment of the Antrim Militia (now 4th R. I. Rifles) was at Cork at this time, as well as the Limerick Militia.

Cork, 12 May, 1795. The Regiment ordered to "prepare to take the field on the shortest notice."

Abolition of Double Commissions. Previous to 11 June, 1795, an Officer appears to have been allowed to hold a double commission; viz., in the Army and Militia. On that day an order was issued to put a stop to that practice, "the Commandants excepted."

Precedence of Militia and Fencibles. Under same date appears—"It having been agreed that the precedency of rank in the line of the Fencible Corps and Embodied Militia, with respect to each other during the continuance of the present war, should be decided by lot." The precedency was determined accordingly in favour of the Militia. Evidently the old order of things must

have caused "bad blood"; and, indeed, it is somewhat a ridiculous puzzle. The following was the old "Precedency":

Adjutant General's Office,
8 *November*, 1794.

In obedience to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's commands, it is the Commander-in-Chief's Orders that the following Rules and Regulations relative to the Ranks of the Officers in the Regulars, Fencibles, and Militia, and the Rank the Corps themselves are to take in the Line, be observed by the several Regiments in this Kingdom and entered in the book of standing orders; viz.—

First—When any Officer of Militia serves with an Officer of a Fencible Corps of equal degree, they are to rank according to the Date of their several Commissions.

Second—When an Officer of a Fencible Corps serves with an Officer of His Majesty's Forces of equal degree, they are to rank according to the Date of their respective Commissions.

Third—When an Officer of Militia serves with an Officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces of equal degree, the Officer of Militia is to be considered as the youngest of that Degree, and to take rank accordingly.

Fourth—When the three Corps—viz., Regular, Militia, and Fencibles—serve together, if the Officer of the Fencible Regiment is a younger Officer of the same degree than the Officer of the Militia, though older than the Officer of the Regulars, the Officer of the Fencible Regiment must rank under the Officer of the Militia, and the Officer of the Regulars will command them both. But if the Officer of the Fencible Regiment is an older Officer of the same Degree than the Officer of Militia, and at the same time happens to be older of the same Degree than the Officer of Regulars, he will in such case rank above the Officer of Regulars and command them both.

Fifth—In Regiments of Fencibles and Militia of equal degree, the priority of being raised shall determine their Precedency in the Line. N.B.—All the Regiments of Militia of Ireland are to be considered as raised from the 8th of August, 1793, the Day they drew for Precedency among each other.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
G. HEWETT, Adjutant General.

Officer Commanding the Down
Regiment of Militia, Cork.

The Royal Downshire's number was 9, and subsequently they are called the Ninth or Royal Downshire; and, again, when the South and North Downshire were formed in 1800, the Royal South Downshire, as Senior Regiment, continued to bear the old number.

In 1833, when English, Irish, and Scotch Militias all drew together for precedence, the North Down drew 77, the South Down 112, and the Antrim Militia 79; and this drawing has fixed them respectively as the 3rd, 5th, and 4th Battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles.

Loughlinstown Camp.

In the summer of 1795 the Downshire Regiment was encamped at Loughlinstown along with the Westmeath, Longford, Londonderry, Fermanagh, and Drogheda Militias, and the Breadalbane Fencibles.

Tents: Officers'.

As the number of tents were by no means sufficient for the Regiments ordered to be encamped, a memo. was issued, 24 June, 1795, offering "round tents of a similar nature to those which were used by Officers on the Continent last campaign, and preferred to the square tents (one tent to each subaltern) at a charge of £3 18*s.* 0*d.* instead of £9 5*s.* 0*d.*, which he would pay for his share of a square tent."

Field Allowance: Officers'.

Colonel received on taking the Field the first time, £36 5*s.*; Lieut. Colonel, £30; Major, £25; Captains, £20; Capt. Lieut. Subalterns and Staff, £12 10*s.*

Stephen's Green Barrack, Dublin.

The Regiment (484 strong) was in Stephen's Green Barrack, Dublin, in 9 September, 1795—two men occupying each bed. The Officers' Barrack was in Baggot Street.

The Regiment was ordered to find double guards at Newgate prison "until after the execution of the prisoners now confined for high treason," 29 February, 1796.

A sum of £11 8*s.* 11*d.* was awarded to Captain Trotter to recoup his defence costs in an action brought against him by one Richard Smyth "for an assault at the Castle Guard the day after the Dragoon was shot at the Barrack."

7 Dec., 1796.

Lieutenant Colonel the Earl Annesley sends a memorial to the G.O.C., Dublin, stating that the detachment of the Royal Downshire at Hollywood Rath was "very disagreeably situated in a wooden house, without flooring or even a fire place, which admits great quantities of rain . . . . likewise the Barracks at Clansaugh want a proper fire place and the windows to be glazed."

Leave of Absence.

In order to obtain leave of absence it was necessary to send in a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, and on 29 December, 1795, Lord Downshire memorialized for four months' leave "to attend Parliament in the Kingdom of England"; and on 3 November, 1795, Captains

Price and Francis Savage put in for leave to 1 Feb., 1796, "to attend Parliament in the House of Commons for this Kingdom of Ireland."

Light Infantry.

The Light Infantry were differently armed to the rest of the Regiment, as appears by Lord Annesley's memorial of 16 December, 1795: "That 3 of the Light Infantry Serjeants were supplied with 3 Large firelocks from the Ordnance stores. Your Memorialist therefore prays that you will be pleased to grant 3 Fuzils from the same in exchange."

The following is of interest: "In consequence of the Present Disturbed state of the neighbourhood in which Capt. Waddell resides (Islandderry), six weeks leave of absence is given to him" for the preservation of the peace.—9 July, 1796.

Age of Ensigns.

The age for Ensigns to be 16 at least.—2 August, 1796.

Battalion Guns.

Orders received to "appoint under the command of an Officer 30 men to learn the exercise of the Great Guns. You have two six pounders with the Regiment. Ammunition to be made up to 60 rounds of Ball Cartridge per man."—16 September, 1796.

Drogheda.

The Royal Downshire stationed at Drogheda in the winter of 1796.

Barrack damages on leaving the Stephen's Green Barrack amounted to £135 12*s.* 2½*d.* for the Men, and the Officers were mulcted in £14 12*s.* 1½*d.* for repairs to the house in Baggot Street.

In January 1797 the Regiment marched to Birr, and as the weather was "most tempestuous," an allowance of one quart of whiskey was made to every eight men whilst on the march.

French Expedition to Bantry.

A French invasion had been expected for a considerable time, and the disaffected and United Irishmen were ready to join them on landing. Theobald Wolfe Tone was in France endeavouring to persuade the Directory to use every exertion. In Ireland itself the peasantry were in a state of covert rebellion; burnings, murders, and the worst kind of atrocities were every-day occurrences. The French fleet, however, did land at this time, and the following memo. was notified on 18 January, 1797:

Thanks of Parliament.

Resolved, *nem con*—

That the thanks of this house be given to the Army, Militia, and Yeomanry for their alacrity, spirit and meritorious exertions on the occasion of the late threatened Immotion of this Kingdom.

Ordered

That Mr. Speaker do Communicate the same.

Signed ROBERT THORNTON, Clerk,

House of Commons.

([illegible])

A Note on Irish Cromleacs.

By Charles Dickson.

So much has already been written on the subject of cromleacs generally, and Irish cromleacs in particular—though what applies to one applies to all—that to reopen the subject, except for the purpose of recording a new discovery, seems almost a waste of time. But is the question to be allowed to remain as it is? Is the popular idea of a sacrificial function altogether fallacious, or are those who condemn it infallible beyond all question?

I take it for granted that, primarily, cromleacs were erected as burial monuments. In the light of the investigations of numerous excavators, this fact, as it stands, cannot be seriously disputed.

It is my intention to offer a few suggestions of a tentative character as to the possibility of their having had a secondary, and no less interesting function, which, in the modern reaction against the lay conception of "Druids' Altars" and human sacrifice, runs considerable risk of being lost sight of.

In tabular form these notes are as follow:

1. The first consideration must be the question—were all cromleacs originally covered? This question has frequently been mooted, and has, as is well known, received a large measure of support from competent authorities. There is no doubt whatever that a number of somewhat similar structures have been exposed in tumuli, and this would seem to be fairly convincing proof. But against this theory, it is difficult to conceive, for instance, why sacreligious hands, after the removal of hundreds of tons of earth and stones, should have left in position such a finely-balanced capstone as, for example, Ballymascanlan. Or, again, what motive would prompt any man to climb the shoulder of Slieve Croob to remove the material from round Legananny? In general terms, if a tumulus of this kind were destroyed, it would be for one of two reasons—either to obtain the stones for building purposes, or to search for suspected valuables. The *reductio ad absurdum* in the first instance is sufficiently obvious; and in the second, the capstone would early be met with as an obstacle, and promptly dislodged. Hence, even if a number of so-called cromleacs (generally, by the way, more resembling cists than cromleacs) have been discovered forming the cores of tumuli, it is fairly certain that, at any rate, the great

majority were erected simply as we find them, and at no time did they possess a covering of earth.

2. It has been pointed out in a former issue of this Journal (new series, vol. vi, part 3), by a writer discussing the significance of the word *Cill*, that in pagan Ireland it was the custom to worship at the place of burial, as in China at the present day. With the advent of Christianity this condition of affairs was reversed; for, owing to the wise sympathy of the early Christian pioneers, and the sound foresight displayed in their dealings with existing pagan customs and beliefs, the first churches were founded at or near where worship was already celebrated, and, as years rolled on, the present custom became universal; namely, of burying at the place of worship.

3. The question of human sacrifice is relevant to the discussion; and anyone who has read, or will read, Dr. P. W. Joyce's scholarly examination of this subject,[1] will, I think, find his verdict irresistible; i.e., *that human sacrifice formed no part of religious observance in ancient Ireland.* This statement does not, however, exclude either animal sacrifice in connection with religion, or human sacrifice for other purposes: e.g., stability of buildings.

4. The name *cromleac* is definite enough, and seems to imply a fixed type of monument, as though designed for a definite purpose other than one simply monumental. Besides, leac has a restricted meaning, being applied to a stone which is flat or tabular (a flag), thus distinguishing it from cloċ, which is a general word applied to any form of stone.

5. Was the peculiar arrangement seen in the cromleacs of Ballynahatty and Islandmagee—to go no farther afield—arrived at by a process of "happy chance," or for some fixed purpose. Common sense suggests the latter; and, in addition, it may be mentioned as significant, *that in the case of practically every genuine cromleac in the country, one is struck with this fact—that the general construction, especially the position and shape of the capstone, is one suitable for a secondary function of this kind;* and, in the vast majority of cases, this is a most conspicuous feature.

6. Markings on capstones are numerous, the majority being fantastic, and obviously comparatively recent additions. This, however, cannot be applied to all. For instance—to take a typical foreign example—at Fasmarup, in Scania, there is a significant and evidently artificial group of cup-marks on the upper surface of the capstone of a

[1] *Social History of Ancient Ireland*, i, 281–284.

cromleac. A still more striking example is to be found at Clynnog Fawr, in Carnarvonshire. These are just possibly contemporary with the erection of the monument, though much more probably subsequent; but whether contemporary or subsequent, they are almost certainly connected with religious rites.

7. Townland names are very ancient applications; and, in County Cork, to take a single instance, the townland of Altar receives its name from a cromleac within its boundaries.

8. Borlase, having arrived at the obvious conclusion that the Giant's Ring is sepulchral, considers that it was secondarily connected with religious rites.

9. Popular ideas and traditions, though frequently misleading, cannot be altogether ignored, being, as they are in many cases, founded on authentic occurrences, often of great antiquity. Knockalassa, County Clare, is a strikingly symmetrical cromleac, but its appearance is not its only point of interest. Tradition states that it was dedicated to the worship of the sun; and Dutton has called it *Altoir-na-Greine*.

10. The question may be approached in another way—by a process of analogy. Besides the cromleac, there are other well recognised prehistoric remains connected with interments. Among these may be mentioned the *cill* or pagan graveyard, the *cairn* or *carn*, and the *standing* or *pillar-stone*. The cill exemplifies a mode of interment, of which many examples still remain. The probability of their having been intimately associated with worship has been noted above (2). The fact that the cairn, or carn, was a common accessory to an interment is well known, as it was employed for this purpose into historical times. With regard to its connection with worship, one authority, at least, gives us a hint. Joyce,[1] discussing the pagan ordeal of "waiting at an altar," remarks that "before the battle of Culdrevna, St. Columkille denounces the half-pagan forces arrayed against his people as 'the host that march round carns'; alluding, no doubt, to the practice of this pagan ordeal, or to some form of pagan worship."

We now come to the standing or pillar-stones. Of these, two distinct classes are to be distinguished: (*a*) Those which were erected as *boundaries*. That these were worshipped there can be no doubt, in view of the mass of internal evidence on the subject, and also from the fact that the form of worship was common among other ancient nations, exemplified by the Roman veneration for the god Terminus. (*b*) Those which were erected over *interments*. Whether or not these

[1] *Social History*, i, 306.

were connected in any way with worship is difficult, if not impossible, to determine. It is known, of course, that pillar-stones were worshipped in every part of the country, chief among them being Cromm Cruach, on the Plain of Prostrations, Co. Cavan, and a somewhat similar one at Clogher.

But were these erected primarily for the purpose of worship, or were they at first simply boundaries? or, again, were they originally erected over an interment? It is possible that all three reasons collectively afford us a solution of the problem. This much, however, may be affirmed—that there is as much evidence in the form of probability in support of the last-named as of either of the others.

If, then, we take it that with two out of three methods of interment, worship was intimately associated, and that in the third case there is a likelihood in the same direction, it is not an unnatural supposition that cromleacs were connected with worship in the same way; and, if with pagan worship, certainly also with animal sacrifice.

The question can never be settled absolutely, once and for all, but my contention is this—that cromleacs, in all probability, exercised a double function, a primary and a secondary, and not simply a single function, as generally supposed. In other words, that the old title, "Druid's Altar," though, of course, not supplying the whole truth, yet contains a larger measure of the truth than the writings of certain modern authorities would lead one to suppose.

The Wests of Ballydugan, County Down; The Rock, County Wicklow; and Ashwood, County Wexford.

By Captain E. E. West and Edward Parkinson.

(*Continued from page 141.*)

Henry West in 1711 married Frideswide Savage, a daughter of Patrick Savage of Derry and Portaferry, and by her had one son, Patrick West. Frideswide West appears to have died in June 1727. Henry afterwards in September 1738 married Ann Wilkinson, daughter of Philip Wilkinson, and by her had two sons, Henry and Philip.

In Michaelmas Term 1750, Henry West, and Patrick West his eldest son, suffered a common recovery of all the lands comprised in the settlement of 1710, and on 3 May, 1754, executed a re-settlement thereof, under which Patrick West was to receive an annuity of £40 sterling during the lifetime of his father. A term of 1,000 years was created for the purpose of raising a sum of £1,400—£200 to pay the debts of Henry the elder, a further sum of £200 to pay the debts of Patrick, and the remaining £1,000 for the benefit of Philip West and Henry West, the younger sons of Henry West, on their attaining the ages of twenty-one. Under this settlement Henry West became tenant for life of the estates, with successive remainders in favour of his sons Patrick, Philip, and Henry, and their issue male, with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of Henry the elder. Power was also given to raise within twelve months of the date of this settlement, if Henry West the elder should be then alive, a sum of £500 to buy Patrick West a commission in the Army as an immediate provision and maintenance for him.

Philip West, the youngest son of Henry West the elder, died in the lifetime of his father, intestate and unmarried, in January 1768. Prerõg. Admõn. was granted to Patrick West, his brother, on 31 May, 1768. In 1765, £500 had been raised for the purpose of purchasing Philip an ensigncy.

Patrick West, the eldest son, married, at Downpatrick, 21 November, 1768, Dorcas Price, younger daughter of Cromwell Price, M.P. for Downpatrick, and grand-daughter of Major General Nicholas Price, by his wife Dorcas, who was the fourth daughter of the aforementioned Major Roger West of Ballydugan, and The Rock, County Wicklow. Patrick West was a Lieutenant in the second battalion of the Royal Scots, and was on active service in America for some seven years. He died without issue in September 1770 (will dated 1 September, 1770; proved 8 December, 1772), leaving his widow Dorcas surviving. She died early in 1773 (will dated 2 January, 1773; proved 25 Sept., 1776).

Henry West the younger obtained an ensigncy in Lieutenant General Lord Robert Manner's Regiment (36th Foot), and about the year 1763 was promoted Lieutenant in that regiment. Upon the death of his brother Patrick, he became heir-apparent of his father, Henry the elder, and as such entitled to the Ballydugan estate on his father's death. In 1772 he married his cousin Frances Clarges, daughter of Colonel Christopher Clarges of the Royal Irish Dragoons (a son of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.), and his wife, Isabella, daughter of Philip

Wilkinson, and sister of Ann Wilkinson, who married Henry West the elder, as already mentioned. Upon the marriage of Henry the younger, a settlement was executed by which he covenanted within one year of his father's death to charge the estates with a jointure of £100 in favour of his intended wife, and also with a sum of £1,000 for the younger children of the intended marriage.

Henry West the elder died in May 1780. For several years prior to his death he was impaired in his reason, and incapable of managing his affairs. On 29 July, 1780, Henry West the younger, in pursuance of the covenant in his marriage settlement, charged the Ballydugan estate with the jointure in favour of his wife Frances, and the portions for younger children as provided for by that settlement.

Henry West the younger attained the rank of Captain in the Army, and, as stated by the Editor (*U.J.A.*, vol. vi, p. 116), he took an active part in the volunteer movement, and presided at a meeting "of the Down Volunteers in Downpatrick Courthouse, in March 1782, when resolutions passed approving of the Dungannon resolution passed in the previous February." He died in 1787, without issue, but leaving his widow surviving. After his death, there was found amongst his papers a holograph document unsigned, by which he bequeathed to his wife Frances (whom he appointed sole executrix), his personal estate and effects, and devised his real estates to George Boleyn Whitney of Newpass, Westmeath, and Ambrose Upton of Dublin, to the use of his wife for her life, with remainders in favour of members of the Upton family, with ultimate remainder in favour of Henry Upton. He also directed that upon any of the Upton family succeeding to his estates, he should use the surname and bear the arms of West. Probate of this document was, on 1 December, 1787, granted forth of the Prerogative Court to Frances West, she having proved that the entire document was in the handwriting of her husband. The will not being witnessed, was insufficient to pass the real estates, and consequently they descended to the right heirs of Henry West the elder, pursuant to the limitations in the settlement of 1754.

A claimant appeared in the person of Roger West of Ashwood, in Co. Wexford, a great-great-grandson of Major Roger West, the son of Richard West, to whom the Ballydugan estate was originally granted in 1620. Roger West having become apprised of the death of Henry West, proceeded to Dublin, where Henry's widow was then living, and, having submitted to her the proofs of his claim, [illegible] she acknowledged his title, and handed over to him the title deeds of the

estate, and also gave him a letter to Edward Humphreys of Downpatrick, her agent, authorizing him to be put into possession of the estate. Armed with this authority, Roger West proceeded to Downpatrick and had an interview with Humphreys, who, the following day, put him into possession. Shortly after this Roger West had occasion to go to Dublin, and thence to Wexford. During his absence, Frances West arrived at Ballydugan, and, having taken forcible possession, armed a number of men for the purpose, as she stated, of holding possession until Roger West proved his title by law. Proceedings by ejectment were commenced in the Court of Exchequer by Roger West against Frances West for recovery of the lands. Defence to these proceedings was taken not only by Frances West, but also by a number of tenants on the estate, who claimed to hold under leases granted by Henry West. Having regard to these defences, it became necessary for Roger West to take proceedings in Chancery; and, accordingly, he filed a Bill in Chancery on 15 March, 1788, setting forth the grounds of his claim as heir-at-law of Henry West the elder, and praying to have it declared that he was such heir-at-law, and as such entitled to the real estate of Henry the elder. Frances West, in her answer to this Bill, denied that Roger West was the heir-at-law of Henry the elder; that she did not know of any person in existence who was heir-at-law on the male side, but that she herself was the heir-at-law, she having been a cousin of the full blood of her husband, Henry West the younger, and that the latter had derived the estates through his maternal ancestors. She also claimed to be entitled to possession of the lands in respect of her jointure of £100 a year to which she was entitled under her marriage settlement; and further claimed the possession until certain charges, amounting in all to £1,000, which had been raised under the powers in the settlement of 1754, and which were then vested in a trustee for her, were paid. An amended Bill was filed by Roger West on 23 December, 1788, in which he set forth that the estates were not derived from a maternal ancestor, but from Richard West, who had obtained the grant from Lord Cromwell in 1626; and, further, that if the claim put forward by Frances West to be the heir-at-law was tenable, there were other of her relations whose claim to be heir-at-law would have been nearer. To the amended Bill, Frances West filed her answer on 9 June, 1789. Judgment was given in favour of Roger West, and a writ of habere issued. Frances West thereupon applied for an injunction restraining Roger West from executing his writ of habere until he paid or secured to her the sum of £1,000 due

to her trustee as aforesaid, and also a further sum of £1,113 18*s.*, which she claimed to be due to her as representing her husband. The application came before the Lord Chancellor, who directed that Roger West should be at liberty to execute his writ of habere on paying to Frances the principal sum of £1,000, and without prejudice to the account claimed by the parties.

The principal sum having been paid, Roger West entered into possession of the Ballydugan estate, and continued in possession until his death, which occurred in 1791. By his will dated 30 December, 1790, and proved 11 June, 1791, he bequeathed the Ballydugan estate, with others, to his only son, Richard Henry West, in tail male, with remainder to his other issue, if any; whom failing, to his only brother, Richard West, subject to the jointure of £100 a year, to which Frances West was entitled, and also charged with a jointure of £100 a year in favour of his wife Isma, *née* Webber (whom he had married in 1787, and who survived him till 1813).

Richard Henry West matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in October 1805, ætat 17. In the year 1810 he mortgaged the Ballydugan estate in favour of Vere Ward and Charles Ward, and again, in 1814, in favour of James Bailie. In February 1810 he married Martha McCormick, described in the marriage licence as "of the Parish of St. Peter's, Dublin, spinster." In the years 1816, 1817, 1818, he further mortgaged the estate in favour of Richard Keown of Downpatrick, to whom, in June 1819, he sold the equity of redemption in consideration of £3,813 18*s.* 9*d.*

It would appear that Frances West was alive in 1819, as the conveyance to Richard Keown was made subject to her jointure of £100 a year. After the sale to Richard Keown, the connection of the Wests, which had existed for two centuries with Ballydugan, ceased.

Tichborne West of Ashwood, Co. Wexford, the youngest son of Major Roger West of Ballydugan and The Rock, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, May 1685, ætat 15, had issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Ward and Sarah Buckworth

1. Captain Nicholas West of Newton, County Wexford, married Catalina, widow of —— Barry, and d.s.p. before July 1747.

2. Roger, of whom presently.

3. William West, died intestate, 1736, having married Mary, daughter of Matthew Robnett of Wicklow, gent., by whom he had issue—(*a*) Tichborne, born about 1730, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, August 1746, ætat 16, B.A. 1751. (*b*) William, alive in 1750. (*c*) Elizabeth, alive in 1750.

4. Mordaunt West, who matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, March 1720, ætat 16, and died in the autumn of 1775, leaving issue a son—Charles, living in 1779.

5. John West, living 1750, who apparently married and had two daughters, mentioned in the will of their cousin Roger West of Ballydugan, dated 30 December, 1790.

6. Sarah, married —— Hamilton before December 1750.

7. Jane, living unmarried in 1751.

Roger West, the second son of Tichborne West and Mary Ward, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, April 1714, ætat 15. He married, in 1730, Frances, daughter of Robert Graydon, of Russellstown, Co. Wicklow, M.P. for Carnalway, and died, in his father's lifetime, in 1736, leaving issue—

1. Richard West of Ashwood, who died 1758, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Darling of Dublin—(*a*) Roger West of Ashwood, who succeeded to Ballydugan on the death of his kinsman, Captain Henry West, in 1787. (*b*) Richard West, born after 17 May, 1758; alive in 1790.

2. Robert West, living in 1758.

3. Nicholas West, living in 1750.

In addition to the Ballydugan family, there were branches of the Wests at Clougher and Quoile, both adjoining Downpatrick. The Rev. Samuel Maxwell West, who died in 1883, was the last male representative of the Clougher branch, and the late Thomas West, who died about the year 1900, was the last male representative of the Quoile branch.

Extracts from the Parish Register of Down.

Marriages—

1768—Lieutenant Patrick West and Dorcas Price marry'd by licence the 21 November.

Burials—

1727—The wife of —— West was bury'd June the 6 day. (? Frideswide West, *née* Savage.)

1745—Elizabeth West, wife to Henry West of Ballydugan, was bury'd in the Cathedral Church of Downe, on Saturday, the 27 April.

1753—Elizabeth, daughter of Henry West, 3 September.

1759—Richard West (of Ballydugan), bury'd 17 July.

1768—Philip West was bury'd 2 February.

1770—Lieutenant Patrick West, bury'd 5 September.

1780—Henry West was buried 18 May.

Pedigree of West of Ballydugan, Co. Down; The Rock, Co. Wicklow; and Ashwood, Co. Wexford.

(Drawn by E. E. West.)

Major Richard West of Ballydugan, etc., High Sheriff Co. Down 1710, M.P. Downpatrick 1713; died 2 Dec. 1734. "Of a good family in England." Lodge Archdall.

West Predecessors in his father

Susanna West, sister and coheir of Henry West of Ballydugan, murdered 9 Oct. 1

Catherine, Henry West, ... killed at Lanesboro, 27 August, ... 20; matric. T.C.D. August 1670, ... 17

Major Roger West of Ballydugan, etc. High Sheriff Co. Down 1657; *b.c.* 1621, *d.* 31-3-1680; buried at Arklow.

Elizabeth Hamilton, 2nd dau. of Sir Henry Tichborne, P.C., Field Marshal of Ireland, *d.* 1668-9

Edward Smith of the Moyry, Co. Armagh, *d.* 1634.

Issue.

1 Anne West.

2 Bernard Ward, *b.* 1606, *d.* 1667, *m.* circa 1637.

Issue.

1 Hercules Dobbs, ancestor of Castle Dobbs, *d.* 1635, leaving one son.

Magdalen West.

2 Arthur Stoughton, *m.* before 12 Feb., 1638.

Jane West = John Hamilton of Bygrott, M.P. for Bangor.

Issue.

(?) Other issue.

Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Meredith of Shrowland, and widow of John Bavia of Coribally, *m.* before Feb. 1732

Richard, *b.* young, *s.p.*

William, living 1680.

Tichborne West of Ashwood, Co. Wexford, *b.c.* 1670, *d.* 1751; matric. T.C.D. May 1685, *aet.* 15.

Mary, daughter of Nicholas Ward, and granddaughter of Bernard Ward.

Jane *m.* 1674, *d.* 1704.

William Maule, Comptroller of the Customs, *d.* 1697.

Issue.

Thomas Masterson of the Grove, Co. Wexford, gent. = 1 Elizabeth = 2 Rev. William Moore, *m.* 1682.

Issue.

Issue.

Henry West of Ballydugan, ...

Richard, *b.* ... 1732.

Margaret.

Capt. Nicholas West of Newtown, Co. Wexford, *d.* 1747.

Catalina, widow of Barry, *d.* 1747.

Roger, *b.c.* 1699, *d.v.p.* 1730, *m.* 1730, matric. T.C.D. April 1714, *aet.* 15.

Frances, dau. of Robt. Graydon of Russellstown, Co. Wicklow, M.P. for Carnalway

William *d.* 1730.

Mary, dau. of Matthew Robnett of Wicklow, gent.

Mordaunt, *b.c.* 1704, *d.c.* 1775-6, matric. T.C.D. Mar. 1720, *aet.* 16.

= Mary .....

Patrick West of Loughbrickland, Co. Down, M.P. Newry 1761-68, *d.* 1781

Richard West, ... 1767.

Henry West of Ballydugan, Capt. ... Fort, ... 1767.

Frances, dau. of Col. Christopher Clarges, *m.* 1772

Richard West of Ashwood, *d.* 1758, at Loxlip, Co. Kildare.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Darling.

Robert, vivens 1758.

Nicholas, vivens 1750.

Tichborne, *b.c.* 1730, B.A., T.C.D. 1751, matric. 1746, *aetat* 16

William, vivens 1750.

Elizabeth, vivens 1750.

Charles, vivens 1779.

Roger West of Ashwood, and afterwards of Ballydugan, will dated 30 Dec., 1760 proved 11 June, 1761.

Isma Webber, *m.* 1787, will dated 2 April, 1812, proved 20 Jan., 1813.

Richard West, *b.* 1758, vivens 1790.

John, vivens 1750.

.... Sarah

.... Hamilton, *m.* before Dec. 1750.

Jane, vivens 1750

Richard Henry West, last West of Ballydugan, *b.* 1788; sold Ballydugan 1819; matric. T.C.D. Oct 1805, *aetat* 17.

Martha McCormick, *m.* Feb. 1810.

Dau., vivens 1790.

Dau., vivens 1790.

Mary

John, ... William Howe ... Dungannon, ... Co. ...

Amphullis, (2) *m.* Aplen of Co. Wicklow, and had issue.

Katherine, (2) *m.* Aplen of Co. Wicklow, and had issue

Arms *(as given in the Funeral Entry of Major Roger West, 1680)* "Sable, a fesse dancetté between three leopards' faces or a mullet for difference"; *but, as given in the Funeral Entry of his brother-in-law, Bernard Ward, 1667* "Argent, a fesse dancetté between three leopards' faces, sable." Crest, "Out of a ducal coronet or a griffin's head. Motto: "Jour de ma vie."

Inquisition at Carrickfergus in 1603.

By John S. Crone.

I have transcribed the following Inquisition in the British Museum, as being of some interest to the readers of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*. It was taken at a period just prior to the Plantation, when the representatives of the old families were still "probor et legatm hominu com pred" (good and loyal men of the county), before the machinations of Chichester had driven them otherwise. The object of the Inquisition was to prove that Raghery was Irish territory, and not Scotch—and, of course, being Irish, belonged to the English Crown—and so, when the time of confiscation would come, the Scotch claimants would be unable to resist the claims of the English adventurers. The hand of Chichester is clearly traceable in the matter.

COTTONIAN MSS. TITUS. B. x. 173.

An Inquisicon taken before the Right Hono^ble the Lo: Chichester and others. I. Jacobi.

Inquisicio indentat capt apud Castru de Knockfergus als Carrickfergus in Com. p^rdict Tertio die Januarii Annis Regnor Dni nre Jacobi dei gra^e Anglie Ffranc et Hibnie Primo et Scotie Tricesimo septimo coram Arthuro Chichester milite Gubernator de Knockfergus, ffulcone Conway milit Rogero Langford, Aro et Moseo Hill, Aro virtute Comissionis euisdem dni Regis eis direct et huic Inquisicon annex p sacramen Brian Boy m^c Cawley de Glanarme Ric. m^c Jenkin m^c Quillin de Ballylaugh Donald Balagh m^c Gill de le pke Donaldi Oge m^c Duffy de Glanclaie Teige Ognive de Glynns Owyn Oge m^c Nathie de Carre Alexandri m^c Randall boy de Root Owen m^c Derragh de Layde, Owen O Neile de le Glynns Ffardorough m^c Rosse magie de Portmucke Brian O Gnive de Ballycarry et Owen Magie de Braden Island probor et legatm hominu Com pred Qui dicunt sup sacru suu pred Q^d Illustrissima Princeps dna Elizabetha nuper Regina Anglie Ffraunc et hibnie virtute cuiusdam actus pliament apud Dublin in deo Regno hibernie Anno Vndecimo regni euisdem mip Regnie tento et edito inter alia fuit in reali et actuali possessione seisita in dominico suo et de feodo in Jure Corone sue Anglie de et in quonam Insula vocat le Raghlins scytuat et existen infra mare hibernicu uixta le Glynns in Com. pred ac de et in quoda Castro ruinoso scituat et existen infra insulam p^rd et de et in oibz et singulis messuagiis terris tentis pratis pascuis pasturis Boscis sub boscis aliisgz hereditament quibuscumgz infra Insula pred que quidm Insula continet sex villas suie villat terr vnacu dimidietat ville vocat

Kaynkeyle, Ballynowe, Ballyvargan, Ballypatrick, Ballyngale, Kayne Rawre, et Ballycarry qd est nomen dimediat ville terr. p'd. Et ulterius dicunt sup sacrm suu qd dict nuper Rega de p'fact Insula vocat le Raghlins et in Castr Ruionosis p'd infra Insula pred existen ac de et in oiby singulis ceteris p'misses p'dict sic vt p'fert' seisit existent de tali statu suo obiit sic inde seisit, post cuius mortem prefat Insula et Castr Ruinoss p'd infra Insula p'd existen et ora et singula p'd terra tenta et cetera p'missa cum suis ptin quibusc.mgz discendebant et de iure discendere debuerunt dco dno Jacobo nunc Regi Anglie Scotie Ffraunc et hibnie vt consanguineo et hered dicti nup Elizabeth vertute cuius idem dnus Rex fuit et ad huc est seisit in actuali et reali possessione in dno suo vt de feod in iure corone suie Anglice. Et ulterius dicunt sup sacrm suu qd Insua p'd vocat le Raghlins vno cu castro p'd ceteriisgz p'missis, infra Insula p'd existen valen p ann vltra omnes repriss quingz libris ster. Et qd quidem Jacobus m^c donell miles defunct et Randall m^c Donell miles frater dct Jacobi m^c Donell et Surlimis m^c Donell pater p'd Jacobi et Randall m^c Donell milites spac vigint annor px ante Capcon huius Inquisiconis Clapsoru ceperunt sive unius eox caperit exit et profic eiusdem Insula vocat le Raghlins et exitus et p fic om et singulor premissor p'd infra Insula p'd existen quasi et tanqua exit et pfic dimedietat unius Tough ptinen ad le Glynnes in Com p'd. Et ulterius dicunt sup sacrm suu qd ora decima et decimabilia eiusdem Insula de Raghlins p'd purtin et spectant ad Abbath de Bangor in supiore Clande boy infra Com Downe. In cuius rei testimonu uni pte huius Inquisicois remanet cu prefat Jurat Commissionarii p'd sigilla sua apposuer et altri pte Remanet cu prefat Commissionaris tam Commissionarii p'd qui Jurat p'd sigilla sua apposuerunt die et anno primo sup dct.

[The name of "John Boroughe" is at the foot of the document, but has been struck out.]

[Translation.]

COTTONIAN MSS. TITUS. B. x. 173.

An Inquisition taken before the Right Honourable the Lord Chichester and others. I. Jacobi.

Inquisition indented taken at the Castle of Knockfergus, otherwise Carrickfergus, in the county aforesaid, on the third day of January, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, and thirty seventh of Scotland, before Arthur Chichester, Knight, Governor of Knockfergus; Fulke Conway, Knight; Roger Langford, Esquire; and Moses Hill, Esquire; by virtue of the commission of the same lord King, directed to them and annexed to this inquisition. By oath of Brian Boy Macawley of Glanarme, Richard MacJenkin MacQuillin of Ballylough, Donald Balagh MacGill of the Park, Donald Oge MacDuffy of Glanclaie [Glencloy], Teige Ogmve of Glynns, Owyn Oge MacNathie of Carre [Carey], Alexander MacRandall Boy of Root, Owen MacDerragh of Layde, Owen O'Neile of the Glynns, Ffardorough MacRosse Magie of Portmucke,

Brian O'Gnive of Ballycairy, and Owen Magie of Braden Island, good and loyal men of the county aforesaid. Who say on their oath aforesaid, That the most illustrious Princess, the Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, France, and Ireland, by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament, made in Dublin, in the said Kingdom of Ireland, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of the same late Queen, was, among other things, seized in real and actual possession, in her own demesne, and of fee, in right of her Crown of England, of and in a certain island called the Raghlins [now Raghery or Rathlin], situate and lying within the Irish Sea, near the Glynns, in the county aforesaid, and of and in a certain ruined castle situate and lying within the island aforesaid, and of and in all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, and other the hereditaments whatsoever within the island aforesaid: which island contains six towns or townlands, together with one half-town, called Kaynkeyle, Ballynowe, Ballyvargan, Ballypatrick, Ballyngale, Kayne Rawre, and Ballyearry, which is the name of the half-townland aforesaid. And further, they say upon their oath, that the said late Queen, being of her said station, seized of the aforesaid island called the Raghlins, and of and in the ruined castle aforesaid, within the aforesaid island, and of and in all and singular the other premises aforesaid, as is afore-mentioned, died so seized thereof. After whose death the before-mentioned island and ruined castle aforesaid, lying within the island aforesaid, and all and singular the aforesaid land, tenements, and other the premises, with their appurtenances whatsoever descended, and of right ought to descend, to the said Lord James, now King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, as relative and heir of the said late Elizabeth, by virtue whereof the same Lord King was and is at this present seized in actual and real possession thereof, in his own demesne, as of fee, in right of his Crown of England. And further, they say upon their oath, that the island aforesaid, called the Raghlins, together with the castle aforesaid, and other the premises lying within the island aforesaid, are worth per annum, over and above all deductions, five pounds sterling. And that James MacDonell, Knight, deceased, and Randall MacDonell, Knight, brother of the said James MacDonell, and Surley MacDonell, father of the aforesaid James and Randall MacDonell, Knights, for the space of twenty years before the taking of this inquisition, took, or one of them took, issues and profits of the same island called the Raghlins, and issues and profits of all and singular the premises aforesaid lying within the island aforesaid, as and by way of issues and profits of the half of one Tough pertaining to the Glynns, in the county aforesaid. And further, they say upon their oath, that all tithes and tithables of the same island of Raghlins aforesaid pertain to and concern the Abbey of Bangor in Upper Clannaboy, within the County of Downe. In witness whereof to one part of this inquisition remaining with the before-mentioned jurats the commissioners aforesaid have set their seals, and to the other part remaining with the aforesaid commissioners, both the commissioners aforesaid and the aforesaid jurats have set their seals the day and year first above-mentioned.

The Whites of Dufferin and their Connections.

By Major R. G. Berry, M.R.I.A.

(Continued from page 125.)

THE name Duffren occurs so early as 1178, in a charter of John de Courcy, and after the invasion it fell to the lot of the Mandevilles. The first of the Mandevilles of whom there is any record was one William de Mandeville, who gave a grant of an acre in the Garthe along the highway from Villa Haye to Cumber, and the advowson of the Church of St. Mary of Haytown to the Hospital of St. John of the English, outside the city of Down. The Mandevilles seem to have been the first to rebel against their liege lords, the Earls of Ulster, and they were the assassins of the last De Burgh who bore that title, and whose tragic death caused the downfall of the feudal colonies in Ulster and Connaught. As early as 1275, Sir Henry and Sir Robert Mandeville, knights, with two more of their name, instigated Odo O'Neill, King of the Tirowen, and Conmay O'Kane, "King of Kenacht," to ravage the lands of the Seneschal of Ulster; he and they were afterwards subdued by him and Hugh Byset, assisted by several Irish chieftains [Rymer]. The Four Masters, in their account of O'Neill's expedition, say that the English sustained a great defeat in Ulster, in which they lost two hundred of their cavalry, both men and horses, besides what were slain of common soldiers.

On the arrival of Edward Bruce, the Mandevilles, together with the Savages, Bissets, and Logans, opposed him and Sir Thomas. Lord Mandeville of Mandeville Castle, at the ford of Belfast,[1] was slain by Edward Bruce in Carrickfergus, and no less than four magnates of this name were summoned to Parliament upon Edward Bruce's invasion. Immediately after the decease of Richard de Burgh, the Great Earl, three of the Mandevilles were appointed to offices of high trust in Ulster. Richard Mandeville being made custos pacis in the bishopric of Derry and Connor; John Mandeville appointed Sheriff of the County of Down and of New Town Ards; and Henry Mandeville custos pacis in the bishopric of Down. The Mandeville family had by this time become a clan; and it is not improbable that some of them were favourable to the conspiracy of the De Burghs of Connaught, to throw

[1] This castle afterwards fell into the hands of the O'Neills of Clanboy.

off tenure under the Earldom. According to the annalist Grace, the young Earl was slain by Sir John Mandeville, whose wife, sister of the Earl's uncle, had incited her husband to avenge her brother's death. But the statement of Friar Clyn is most to be relied on, for the chronicler was living at the time. He writes that the Earl was assassinated on 6 July, 1333, near Carrickfergus, by his own esquires, in whom he confided ; the authors of this wickedness being John Logan, Robert, son of Richard Mandeville, and Robert, son of Martin Mandeville ; but that they suffered for their crime before two months elapsed, though they joined themselves to the Irish, for that John Mandeville, and some others of the country, killed more than 300 of their party in one day. He adds that they had been instigated to this murder by the wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in order to avenge the death in prison of her brother, Walter Burgh. By the Patent Rolls it appears that, in 1334, Greencastle was taken from *certain felons* by Henry Mandeville, who was then made Constable of that fortress, and that in 1336 (11th Edward III.) Richard Mandeville led a multitude of Scots into the Isle of Man, in order to conquer that island. There do not appear to be any other records of this family, except that in the Irish Brigade in the service of France, we find that Captain Mandeville, Regt. de Galmoy, was taken prisoner at Malplaquet, and that there was a Mandeville a Lieutenant in the Regt. de Bulkeley, and Captain in the Regt. de Dillon from 1779–1790.

In the Four Masters, the Dufferin is known as Dubh-Trian, or the black district ; and after the decline of the English power, the name of Mac Quillan was the most distinguished here.

In 1433 a great contest arose between the Tirconnellians and the Tyronians ; and O'Donnell—namely, Niall Garv, the son of Turlogh of the Wine—marched his forces into Duv Trian to aid Mac Quillan, and Owen O'Neill led a great force in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillan. At this time Mac Donnell of Scotland came with a large fleet to aid O'Neill, and the Scots proceeded to attack the preying parties of Mac Quillan and of Robert Savadge, whom they overcame, and committed great slaughter and destruction on Robert's and Mac Quillan's people, and such of their party as escaped from the Duv Trian were mostly slain at the shallow pass at Newcastle.

Eleven years afterwards Dufferin was again the scene of war between the same parties. Owen O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, and the greater portion of the Irish of Ulster, except O'Donnell, marched with a very great force to plunder and dispossess the sons of Hugh Boy

O'Neill after his death. Murtogh Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, and Mac Quillan, with all their auxiliaries, mustered a large force to oppose them in the Duv Trian, and they cut a narrow pass through the wood, in the direction in which they expected O'Neill would march on them. O'Neill having entered this narrow pass, the other party attacked him, and slew Mac Donnell of the Gallowglasses, who was in the rear of the army, and amongst those that were marching. O'Neill's army became greatly dispirited on that account, and offered the others their choice of hostages on condition of permitting them to return out of the narrow pass, which they did with sorrow and disappointment.

In 1470, Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, marched with a great force into Claneboy to aid Mac Quillan in the Duv Trian. The son of O'Neill Boy and the forces of Claneboy, having gone to plunder Mac Quillan, were overtaken by O'Neill and Mac Quillan, and a battle ensued, in which the Claneboy were defeated.

In the meantime this territory had been gradually occupied by the Scots, so that in the year 1503, the Four Masters tell us, that Rannal More, the son of Gillespie, son of Mac Donnell, the Constable of the Scots of Ireland, died in the Duv Thrian of Ulidia.

During the sixteenth century the Scots settled extensively throughout the territories of the Dufferin and Lecale. Their leader is known in the State Papers as Alexander Mac Randal Boy, so called from the descent of himself and his clan from Randal, surnamed Ban, or "white-haired," second son of John Mor and Margery Byset.

At this time the head of the White family seems to have been one John White, who is spoken of as the heir of the Dufferin, and who seems to have been in difficulties for fighting men to expel the Scots, who had taken possession of a greater part of his territory. Constant fighting appears to have been the order of the day, generally to the advantage of the Scot; but White seems to have got the best sometimes, for in 1549, in a letter from Andrew Brereton to the Lord Deputy Bellyngham, it is reported that "two of the chief Scots of the Dufferin are taken at Knockfergus, and those the chief undoers of Lecale." The letter continues to say that "John White, the heir of the Dufferin, who is like to be undone by the Scots, is an honest man, and ready to his power to serve."

Two years later White was slain by the Scots, and the Lord Deputy Croft sent Marshal Bagenall "to expulse" the Scots that had slain White and inhabited the Dufferin. Bagenall, accompanied by Edward Brereton, Sir Donnell Maginnis, Mathew Baron of Dungannon, Thomas

Flemming, a gentleman of the borders, and others, proceeded against the Scots and Hugh Mac Neill Oge, who had given them succour. During the expedition, John Moorton captured and drove the Scots' kine through the Ardes to Strangford, and so home. They also took a prey of 1,000 head of cattle from Hugh Mac Neill Oge, and whilst driving them "the Baron of Dungannon met with a hundred Scots at the entry of a wood, who withstood him with shot of arrow, of whom he slew twenty, and brought their bows and arrows away."

At this time the territory, or country, of the Dufferin is referred to as follows in a letter of Sir Thomas Cusake, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, dated 8 May, 1552, and addressed to the Duke of Northumberland: "The next to that country is the Doufrey, whereof one John Whit was landlord, who was deceitfully murdered by Mac Ranyll Boy, his sonne, a Scot; and since that murder he keepeth possession of the said lands, by means whereof he is able to disturb the countries next adjoining, on every side, which shortly, by God's grace, shall be redressed. The same country is no great circuit, but small, full of woods, water, and good land, meet for Englishmen to inhabit" (Brewer's *Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts*, p. 242).

In 1567 the castle of the Whites at Killyleagh was besieged by Shane O'Neill, but its defenders made such a vigorous resistance that Shane was at length compelled to abandon this enterprise, which apparently took place early in the year, as in a letter from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Deputy, dated 17 March, 1567, the former recommends the latter to send two barks with ordnance, and take Strangford Haven from Shane O'Neill, and remove the troops thither from the Derry.

This was after the hosting undertaken by the Earl of Desmond and the Munster nobles at the command of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, against the O'Reillys and Shane O'Neill, which ended in November 1566, and just before Shane's assassination at the hands of the Mac Donnells, to whom he had fled after his defeat by O'Donnell, expecting to find in them allies, notwithstanding the harshness of his treatment of James Mac Donnell, their chief, and Sorley Boy.

In the same year, Captains Pers and Malbie, writing to the Lord Deputy Sydney from Carrickfergus on 6 October, 1567, report that Sir Brian M'Felim would provide no cess beeves, and that they had taken up beeves in the Dufferin from Turlough Oge M'Con Moyle by force. On the 21st of the same month, the Lord Justices, writing from Dublin to Captains Pers and Malbie, say that they marvel at their distraining

the Irish gentlemen for cess, as Thomas Might's book expresses that they are victualled fully for six months. This letter seems to have produced a strongly worded protest from Carrickfergus, as on November the 26th, the Lord Justices, writing to Captains Pers and Malbie, reprove them sharply for the undutiful style of their letter of the 18th of that month. This reproof seems to have kept them away from the Dufferin for a while, as on 12 April, 1571, Lord Justice Fitzwilliam, writing to the Privy Council, says that the Scots in the North build, manure the ground, and settle, as though they should never be removed; that Lecale is quite barren, and the Dufferin and the Ardes are well replenished with Scots.

In Strype's *Life of Sir Thomas Smyth* (Oxford, 1620) we are told that "Sir Thomas, in the year 1571, had procured a patent from Her Majesty for these Ardes; the substance whereof was, that Sir Thomas was to be Lieutenant General there for war, and for the distribution of lands, orders, and laws, in the matters thereunto pertaining: in a word, to obtain and govern the country to be won, following instructions and orders to him to be directed from the Queen and her Council; and this for the first seven years; afterwards, the government of the country to return to such officers as the customs and laws of England did appoint, except the Queen should think him worthy to be appointed the governor thereof, as being a frontier country; the right to remain only in him as to the inheritance, the authority to muster and call together his soldiers throughout the same country, and to dispose of them upon the frontiers, as he should see cause, for the better defence of the country." With Sir Thomas in this patent, his base and only son, Thomas Smith, was joined.

Amongst the steps taken by Sir Thomas Smyth and his son towards inducing Englishmen to adventure with him, was the printing and circulating, in 1572, of a tract, which has now become exceedingly rare; but a copy of the complete tract is printed in Hill's *MacDonnells of Antrim*. This tract was one of the "books spred in print" which alarmed Sir Brian Mac Felim O'Neill for the safety of his territory, and was doubtless a means of urging him into revolt. The tract is headed "A Letter sent by T. B. Gentleman unto his very frende, Mayster R. C. Esquire, wherein is contained a large discourse of the peopling and inhabiting the Countrie called the Ardes, and other adjacent in the North of Ireland, and taken in hand by Sir Thomas Smith, one of the Queen's Maisties priuie counsel, and Thomas Smith, Esquire, his sonne." After sketching the history of the English occupa-

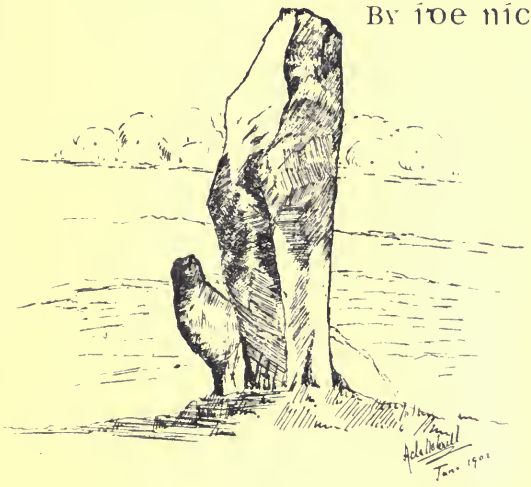
tion of Ireland, the colonies planted therein, and the title of the Queen to land which was not forfeit to her, to the writer's own satisfaction, it continues—"The offer and order given forthe by Sir Thomas Smyth, Knighte, and Thomas Smyth, his sonne, unto suche as be willing to accompanie the sayd Thomas Smyth, the sonne, in his voyage for the inhabiting some partes of the North of Irelande," in which it is set forth that "the Queenes Maiesties graunt made to Sir Thomas Smith, Knighte, and Thomas Smyth, his sonne, in Ireland, is all that is her Maiesties by inheritance, or other right in the countrey called the Ardes, and part of other countreys adiacent in the Erledom of Vlster," and that they have bound themselves to distribute these lands "to eche man who wil serve as a soldier on foote, one plowland containing a hundredth and twentie acres Irish of earable lande," and "to each man who will serve on horseback two plowlands—videlicet, two hundreth and fortie acres Irishe, which is at the leaste five hu'dreth acres and more English."

In the month of May 1572, these clever undertakers, Sir Thomas and his son, had enlisted men to the number of 800, but the expedition was temporarily detained on account of the Lord Deputy's letters against the enterprise. However, the young adventurer landed on the 31st of August at Strangford, and on the 10th of September writes to Lord Burghley, saying that Sir Brian Mac Phelim O'Neill, chieftain of Clanaboy, "would not part with one foot of the land," and that he had, pending the Lord Deputy's decision, to whom the matter had been referred, withdrawn his soldiers from Newtown in the Ardes to Ringhaddy in the Dufferin. On the 4th of October the Lord Deputy reports to Burghley that "Sir Brian Mac Felim has taken Lieutenant Moore prisoner, and makes arrogant demands, savouring of rebellion." On the 10th of the same month comes a letter from Turlough Lynagh, Chief of the O'Neills of Tyrone, to the Lord Deputy and Council, in which he remonstrates at being addressed as Turlough Lynagh, and not as O'Neill, and demands that "Mr. Smith may not be permitted to inhabit in the lands of Sir Brian Mac Felim."

(To be continued.)

Some Standing Stones in County Antrim.

By Roe nic neill.



No. 1.

No. 1. Glenshesk, townland of Greenan,[1] "Cloughnaragh" (Clochnabhioragh[2]); supposed to be called from Biorragh, the Irish Witch, after whom many places are called—a corruption of Cailleach Barc. Height, 6 ft. 9 ins.; width, 2 ft.; thickness, S.W. side, 6 ins., N.E. side, 14 ins. (See Yeat's *Wind Among the Reeds*, note, p. 70.)

No. 2. "Stands about ¼ mile east of road from Ballycastle to Cushendall, and from it you can see Atheela[3] and Bushburne Bridges." "In Ballydaught (Bailebheannacht[4]) Mountain, standing in water in

No. 2. South Front.

No. 2. West Front.

which water weed is growing, surrounded with rushes." Height, 5 ft. 10 ins.; width, 3 ft. (Probably Cloch na h-Uaighe,[5] mentioned in

[1] Greenan—Grianan, sunny chamber.
[2] Cloughnabhiorragh, said to be derived from Biorach, the witch, but more probably from bior, a spit, a point, etc.
[3] Atheela—probably Ath Shighle, Sheela s ford.
[4] Bailebheannacht, the town of blessing.
[5] Cloch na h-Uaighe, the grave stone.

Father O'Laverty's book, meaning "stone of my sorrow"; nothing more known of it.)

No. 3. Cushendall, Kilnadore.[1] Supposed to mark site of old graveyard, Kilnadore. Height, 3 ft. 6 ins.; width, 2 ft.; thickness, 1 ft.

No. 4.

No. 4. Cushendall,[2] Carn-na-h-Uaighe,[3] Gray Rock. Height, 3 ft. 6 ins.; width, 5 ft. 10 ins.; thickness, 2 ft. No tradition that I can find about it, only that the country people consider it a standing stone, and call it "Gray Rock."

No. 5. At head of Glenshesk,[4] few perches south of Ardagh[5] townland at Scraw Bog Burn.[6] Supposed to mark spot where Edward, Chieftain of Clan MacUillin, fell in battle of Aura or Glenshesk (?). (See *MacDonnells of Antrim.*)

No. 5.

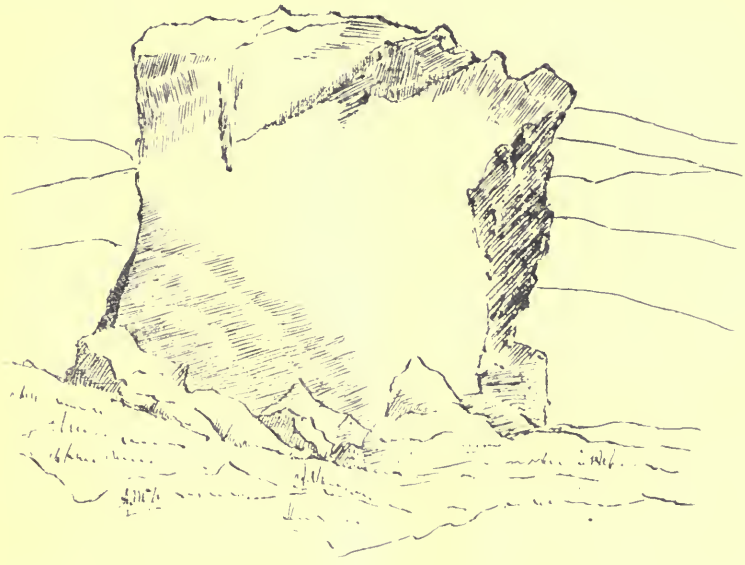
No. 6. Half a mile from Cushendun village, in field above Glenmona[7] House, belonging to D. A. MacNeill of Cushendun House. Height, 6 ft.; width, 5 ft. 8 ins. at widest. Supposed by some antiquaries to be a dial stone; by others, to mark the burial-place of some chieftain.

No. 6.

No. 7. Two standing stones in field near Rockport House, Cushendun. Supposed to mark the place where MacDonnells fought with and killed Shane O'Neill in 1567.

[illegible] probably Cill na d-Tor, the church of the turrets or towers.
[illegible] Cos an Dala, at the the foot (of the river) Dala.
[illegible] Carn na h-uaighe, the stone pile of the grave.
[illegible] Sesg, the glen or valley of the coarse grass.
[illegible] or plain.
[illegible] Scraith bhog, soft sod.
Glenmona, the valley of the bog.

These stones are near the ruins of old castle in Rockport field, and about twelve feet apart. First stone measures—height, 5 ft. 5 ins.; width, 2 ft. 11 ins.; breadth of south face, 5 ft.; breadth of north face, 3 ft. 5 ins. Second stone measures—height, 5 ft. 9 ins.; breadth of



No. 8.

north face, 3 ft. 3 ins.; breadth of south face, 3 ft.; width or thickness, 4 ft. 10 ins. (See *History of Four Masters* and *MacDonnells of Antrim.*

No. 8. Standing stone, about 4 ft. 4 ins., near Broadstone, townland of Craigs,[1] near Finvoy,[2] County Antrim.[3] Height above ground, 2 ft. 10 ins.; breadth, 9 ins. Know nothing about it.

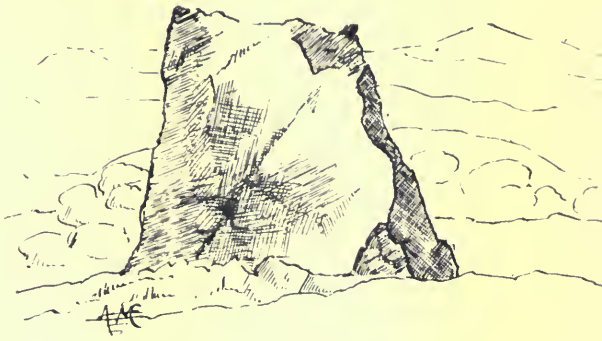
No. 9.

9. Near ruins of the Dun at Ballytearim[4]; said to mark a chieftain's grave. Outline of old dun may be seen behind a hill called Cruick na Peilleach, "hill of the bullets"; supposed to mark site of old battle. This information died with the old people; the present generation know nothing of the names of the

[1] Craigs—probably Carraigeacha, rocks.
[2] Finvoy—Fionn Mhach, the white field or plain.
[3] County Antrim—Condae Aindrim, the [illegible] ridge.
[4] Ballytearim—Baile Tearmann, the Church or protection townland.
[5] Cnoc na Peilleach—probably Cnoc na Peileach.

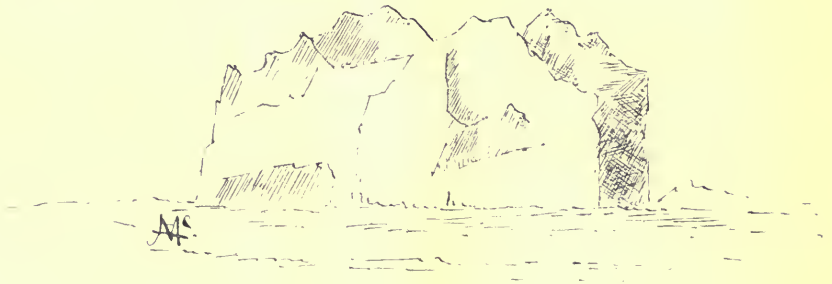
places. Called Sperrigan,[1] townland of Ballytearim, Cushleake.[2] South face, 2 ft. 9 ins. in height; north face, 3 ft. 1 in. in breadth; height, 2 ft. 10 ins.; thickness, 15 ins.

No. 10. On way to Broadstone, between Falkner's farm and Broadstone. East face, height, 22 ins.; thickness, 8 ins.; breadth, 24 ins.



No. 10.

No. 11. In Eglish townland, Crook na Viellian.[3] Height, 1 ft. 10 ins.; breadth, 4 ft. 2 ins.; thickness, 1 ft. 6 ins. Much hacked and broken for stones in early part of last century. About 7 ft. 8 ins. from the other stones, which seem to mark a grave.



No. 11.

12. First stone—length, 4 ft. 10 ins.; height, 2 ft. 4 ins.; width, 10 ins. Second stone—length, 2 ft. 6 ins.; height, 1 ft. 3 ins.; thickness, 1 ft. Supposed from Irish name to mark grave of some minister. On the top of long stone was a large slab in the memory of the shepherd who showed the stones. It was removed for some building purpose. About 7 ft. 8 ins. from these stones is a standing stone much hacked and broken by R. Casement's men many years ago.

No. 12.

[1] Sperrigan—Speireagan, sky pointing, high summit.
[2] Cushleake—Cois leice, beside the flag.
[3] Crook na Viellian—Cnoc an bhilin, the hill of the little trees.

Notes on the Manor of Mercers, County Derry (1609-1660.)

By J. W. Kernohan, M.A.

Illustrations kindly supplied by Miss Clark, M.R.I.A., Kilrea.

In vol. viii, p. 69, of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, appeared an article[1] from the MSS. of the late Rev. G. Hill, giving a general account of the way in which the London Companies, or rather the parent Irish Society, were induced to undertake the plantation of what is now known as the county of Derry with English and Scotch settlers of the Protestant persuasion. After three centuries, these Companies have disposed of their interest in the various estates allotted to them, with the exception of the Irish Society, which retained certain parts of the county, including Derry and Coleraine, as being incapable of division among the twelve chief companies.

An agreement has been concluded between the Mercers' Company and their tenants for the sale of the estate under the Land Act of 1903—an arrangement which only awaits completion at the hands of the Estates Commissioners. It is with the history of this estate, then, that I propose to deal, having collected a few facts, some of which have not been before published.

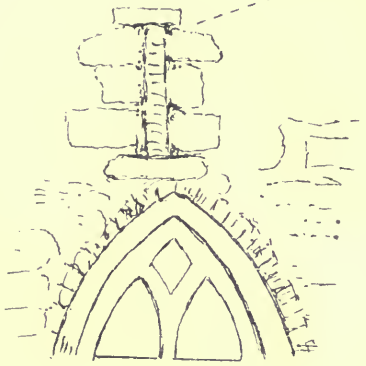
While it is probably true that no planters in the "undertaker" sense applied individually to the Government for proportions in the county, it is certain that many of the "servitor" class—those who had been serving in the wars—had gained concessions in the district between the Bann and Foyle; and in what was afterwards apportioned to the Mercers, Sir Toby Caulfield had got a grant in 1607, before the Plantation was intended, of a number of townlands in the baronies of Coleraine and Loughinsholin, in virtue of his being demised the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul of Armagh, which possessed lands in the shires Coleraine and Tyrone. Among these were the townlands on which was afterwards erected the chief town on the Mercers' proportion. One of the grants made to Sir Toby recites the names of the balliboes in the neighbourhood of Kilrea:—Inishrush,[2] Agheiter, Teanewye, Moynegrane; the precinct of Killreaugh containing five balliboes of

[1] Hill's article is to be taken as an introduction to this account of one of the "proportions," or manors.

[2] Inisrush, Agheiter (?), Tvanee, Moneygran, Erganagh, Claragh, Fallahogey. Leitrim is the name of a hill in Claragh.

Ballyheregny, Claryletrim, Ballylelanane, Ballyawlagh, and ffalacogey. Two of these denominations, Ballylelanane (or Ballynealane) and Ballyawlagh, are obsolete, the present townland of Kilrea covering both.

In this connection may be quoted from a 1609 Inquisition a passage showing the relation of this district to the Armagh Abbey: "Two acres of glebe land, and also the parish of Kilreagh, containing ten balliboes, wherein are both a parson and a vicar presentative; and the presentation of the said parson and vicar, for the space of 170 years past, have appertained to the abbot of SS. Peter and Paul of Armagh; and likewise the tithes were paid unto the said abbot and his predecessors; and that the said presentation and right of patronage, together with the said tithes of Kilreagh, lately came to the Crown by the said Act of Dissolution of Monasteries." Again, it was found that at the Dissolution the said abbot was "seised in his demesne as of fee in right of his house, of and in the four townlands called Kilreagh, in possession of the herenagh O'Demon, and two parts of the tithes thereof, and of and in the tithes for the fishing for eels near adjoining to the same, and also of and in the two townlands called Monaghgrane, with the tithes thereof in the parish of Kilreagh aforesaid." In right of his grant of two years earlier Sir Toby laid claim to these lands, the tithes of which he had settled on his kinsmen; but he was induced to surrender them to make way for the Londoners, who seem to have got the whole parish of Kilrea except the present townland of Kilrea itself.



TOP MOULDING OF ANCIENT WINDOW IN KILREA OLD CHURCH.

It is not possible to identify the balliboes in the territory called Finshe Rushe or Grange in the original grant to the Mercers, but they correspond roughly to those recited in the above grant to Caulfield. The will of the Rev. Laurence Clutterbuck, rector of Kilrea (1675–1725), shows him to have been possessed of a lease of the townland of Kilrea at his death.[1] The lease made by the Mercers to the Stewarts

[1] Rev. L. Clutterbuck died possessed of considerable wealth, most of which he bequeathed to his sons. His father [illegible], one of the Mercers, had obtained considerable estates in Tipperary from Cromwell. He owned some townlands near Kilrea. Laurence left to his wife, Mary Church, his leases of Kilrea and Gortmacrane.

of Newtownards in 1751, which I have been privileged to examine, does not mention Kilrea, so that it was subsequently the Mercers' Company secured the townland on which their chief town stands. In short, almost the entire parish of Kilrea, with portions of the parishes of Tamlaght O'Crilly and Desertoghill, fell to the lot of the Worshipful Company of Mercers; and within their "proportion" of the county, the See of Derry was assigned seven balliboes, two others being the glebe lands of the parishes of Tamlaght O'Crilly and Kilrea. In the "Estate of the Diocess of Derry,"[1] Kilreagh parish is styled an appropriation, "which George Canning holdeth as appropriate to the Abbay of Armagh, taking to himself two thirdes of the tithes, leaving only one thirde to ye Incumbent."

The 1751 lease to the Stewarts recites the following balliboes in the Manor of Mercers:—Carn-roo, Coldrum-Drena (in territory of Mullainch); also territory of Bullana-Moine; also in territory of Inish-Rush or Grainge, Leagh-Leave, Monigran, Kilfaddy, Nergena, Moynock, Lisleah, Fallacoge, Lisnagrot; also in the territory of Farsett-Mona, Dullaghey, Crosclunt, Cregegola, Ballymennott, Larah, Lessakrin; also Dennahor, Balla-leene, Carballentubber; also Merrish-Allen, Dough Mack Conway, Lismoile, Billimany, Ballimony, Ballinekeedy, Coolnagloo, Swootray, Greenham, Ballinebehey, Amford-Laune, Terenegera, Teregarwell, Mackah, Monisharnan, Tere, Knockneale, Dungladdy; also Lisnegalvin, Mavannahor, Tawlett, Claraletrim, Monelarbane. The townlands let to freehold tenants were Tawny-Kingog, (Tamneyrankin), Slatneale, Drumsara, Lanvore, Moylatualey, Drummuck, Boveed.[2]

Most of these lands must have been pretty well covered with trees when the settlers arrived, for the great forest of Glenconkein and Killetragh terminated somewhere about the northern bounds of Loughinsholin barony, which the Londoners insisted on getting, because of the vast amount of timber thereon. In a letter to Salisbury, Chichester wrote that there were no woods in Coleraine barony, but plenty in Killetragh and Glenconkein, "noblest and most extensive of all." On the 1609 Barony Map of Loughinsholin the district around Kilrea is marked Clandonnell, evidently from the tribe of O'Neills that occupied it, according to Pynnar's Survey, "the wickedest men in

[1] *C. J. I.*, vol. ii., p. 255.

[2] A few townlands cannot now be identified. I have compared the above names of townlands with those recited in the conveyances of 1758, 1858, and 1903. There is no difference except in spelling and arrangement. The old scores of the Barony Map of Coleraine (1609) would facilitate identification.

all the country."[1] The neighbouring Killetragh is described in all the records of that time as the "strongest fastness" of the whole country, and as harbouring the most faithful adherents of the Earl of Tyrone—the Neales, the Haggans, the Mulhallans, the MacCahirs, and the Quins. Tyrone was able "out of this one quarter to draw together at least 200 able men and well armed within 24 hours," so that we may be satisfied it was these efficient bodies of natives that gave the agent of the Mercers and his first settlers so much trouble. The letters of Canning before referred to throw much light on the hardships endured by the British, and also by the Irish who conformed to the religion of the settlers. In one instance, an Irishman was seized, as he was keeping cattle in the woods on the Mercers' estate, and straightway hanged on a tree.

How to dispose of these troublesome natives[2] furnished the Lord Deputy with a serious problem, since their removal was required by the conditions of the plantation scheme. The Londoners refused to comply with the conditions in this respect, for the simple reason that the Irish were ready to become tenants, and at higher rents than the British would give; and when it was proposed to reserve Loughlinsholin and its woods for the "servitors," as being more likely to keep in check the roaming natives, the opposition of the City became more clamant at the thought of losing the wealth of timber so necessary for building and afterwards for exporting. They were allowed to remain, however, though large numbers were exported by Chichester for service in foreign wars. There were numerous attempts at insurrection; but, if we judge by Canning's letters, the local administration of the law seems to have been not unfavourable to the natives; for, by verdict of a jury, Canning was himself convicted of manslaughter—an old Irishman having died from over-exertion in resisting with others an attempt to distrain for rent due.

Before proceeding to an account of the Mercers' first settlement, a few dates are necessary. The Irish Society was constituted by the Common Council in 1610, but the first charter of incorporation was not granted till March 1613. In December of the same year an allotment was made to the twelve Companies, after which agents were

[1] They were descendants of a Donnell O'Neill, and had as chief in the sixteenth century the famous Brian Carrach O'Neill, whose headquarters were at Innisrush, a few miles from Kilrea. (See vol. x, p. 26.)

[2] It was on the question of the natives that Sir Thomas Phillips made himself most obnoxious to the Companies, and from his reports we learn fully the important purpose which James had in introducing the City Companies into Ulster. It was represented that if Spain and the other enemies of England were aware that London "had a footing in the Plantation, they would be terrified from looking into Ireland, the back-door to England and Scotland!"

sent over and building began. In 1615 license to hold the lands in mortmain was granted, and 1618 saw at last the erection and conveyance of manors, that of the Mercers being dated 17 October, 1618.

To those interested in Kilrea and its neighbourhood, the actual conveyance of the estate, as suggested by a memorandum attached to the deed of conveyance, must rank as one of the most important incidents in the annals of the district. We are told that Robert Goodwin, representing the Irish Society, did enter Movanagher, and at the castle there did give and deliver full and peaceable possession of all the manor lands unto Richard Vernon, agent attorney of the Mercers, who had received instructions earlier in the year. The scene took place at the close of the year 1618 (O.S.), and the witnesses present were Oliver Mather, Clerk; Robert Thornton, Wm. Perry, Thos. Hudson, John Hudson, Ralph Vernon, Donell O'Quin, Charles Williams, William Cofton, Hugh O'Curan. With the exception of the first four, they signed with a mark. Charles Williams was one of the freeholders, and occupied one of the frame houses at Movanagher (see plan of Mercers' Buildings).

As an instance of the reluctance of some of the Companies to obey the order of the Corporation of London, we may note the imprisonment of the wardens of the Mercers, Edward Barnes and Thomas Thayts, for refusal to comply with the order of the Lord Mayor, directing them to pay the second instalment of the amount assessed upon the Mercers towards the plantation in Ireland.

A fair idea may be gathered from the 1611 report of the daily work of the settlers in the district between Coleraine and Kilrea, which was densely wooded. There is everything to suggest a clearing in the backwoods of America. There is given the number of masons, carpenters, tilemakers, quarrymen, boat and bargemen employed; and in the woods, sawyers, wainmen, woodfellers, floaters of timber, and cottmen.[1]

Though Canning's letters apply to the Ironmongers' proportion, they may be taken as descriptive of that of the Mercers adjoining. Indeed, from them we learn the state of the country on the arrival of the agents in 1615, as well as the earliest particulars of the settlement at Movanagher by the first agent of the Mercers, Warner. There were continual troubles, both by land and sea, for pirates were hovering about the mouth of the river awaiting ships coming from London; while on shore the woodkerne were so plentiful and troublesome that

[1] For scale of wages, see Hill's *Plantation*, 410 *n*.

continual guard and a large importation of arms were rendered necessary. Warner seems to have come over early in 1614; for, though he was ready to build in the summer of that year, he could not get the necessary limestone owing to the severity of the winter. He had agreed with the contractor "at 4*s.* 2*d.* the perch for the Castell," the remains of the bawn of which are still standing in the townland of Movanagher.[1] The progress made by the Londoners was extremely slow, and the number of planters of British birth very small; but the inquiry and report of 1616 stirred up the Companies, so that in 1618 Pynnar was able to report considerable improvement.

It is of importance to know how the agents let the lands. In addition to the stipulated number of freeholders, there were lessees of estates ranging from about 200 down to 30 acres, each of these again having undertenants. Canning (1615) informs us that the British would not take leases for less than 31 years, and at lower rents than the Irish, if they had to build at their own expense. The fact is that there was great difficulty in finding tenants for the lands, and the larger part of the estates of the Mercers and Ironmongers was occupied by native tenants. Warner (Vernon?) at any rate let his lands for periods of 31 years, and to the Irish rather than the Scots and English. But Pynnar does not state how or to whom the Mercers' estate was let, as he had the information at second-hand. His report is as follows:[2]

"MERCERS' HALL, ALIAS MAVANAWAY (MOVANAGHER), 3,210 ACRES.

"This is not set to any man as yet; but is held by one Vernon, agent for the Company. Upon this proportion, the castle which was formerly begun is now thoroughly finished, being not inferior to any that is built: for it is a good strong work and well built; and a very large bawne of 120 feet square, with four Flankers, all of good stone and lime. Not far from the Bawne are six houses of cage-work, some covered with shingles and some thatched and inhabited by such poor men as they could find in the country; and these pay such dear rates for the land that they are forced to take Irish tenants under them to pay the rent. There are divers other houses of slight building, but they are far off and dwell dispersedly in the wood, where they are forced of mere necessity to relieve such woodkearn as go up and down the country; and as I am informed by divers in the country, there are

[1] The writer has a Dane's pipe which was found near the ruins.
[2] Cal. Carew MSS., 1603–1624, p. 420.

in 46 townlands of this proportion that are set to the Irish of the sept of Clandonnells (descendants of a Donnell O'Neill)." It is evident Pynnar did not care to venture far into the woody country to the south-west of Movanagher, so infested with robbers.

The muster-roll of Derry for the same year (1618) gives a little more light on the number of men available for service.[1] Richard Vernon is styled "chief tenant," with 17 men, 4 muskets, 4 calivers, 1 pike, 0 halberts, and 6 swords, one of the smallest musters in the county. Vernon is probably the same who is called Warner in Canning's letters. From the latter's request[2] to be put on the same level with the Mercers' chief fee-farmer, we find that Vernon had a grant of three balliboes in fee-farm. Canning's grant subsequently developed into the present estate at Garvagh, in the possession of Lord Garvagh's family.

From 1620 onwards we find continual charges being made against the Londoners for neglect of duty in carrying out the stipulated conditions; and that even at this date sequestration was ordered, but not enforced. The result was that surveys and reports were again made. From the survey of Sir Thomas Phillips,[3] we quote the following as it is found in the State Papers, 1615-1625, p. 374: "Buildings of the Company of Mercers. The principal house is a three-storied house of stone, slated, with circular towers with conical roofs at each angle of the house, with two red brick chimneys standing at the side of the bawn. The bawn is square, the wall of stone with red brick battlements. At three of the angles of the bawn, circular flankers with slated roofs of conical form.[4] Under the house is written 'Mr. Valentine Hartop.' There are four two-storied houses of framework, with apparently shingle roofs; under three are the names 'Mr. Madder, minister; Dixons; Charles Williams'; the fourth has no name. There are besides four other small houses thatched; only one is named, 'Thomas Bromley.' There are two low circular dwellings without names. There is a river or large stream, and near it a water mill. The whole is represented as in a forest." This is a description of the plans to be found in Phillips's work. We also learn that there were three freeholders, 52 "British men," and 145 natives on this proportion at that time.[5] We quote again: "Upon it there is a place

[1] Cal. S.P., 1615-1625, p. 222.

[2] Canning also asked for a Court B[illegible] the soldiers.

[3] See his letter to Charles I.

[4] There were really four flankers.

[5] It is interesting to note the g[illegible] There were 17 men in 1618, 52 in [illegible]

PLOT OF THE MERCERS' BUILDINGS AT MOVANAGHER, MADE IN 1622.

Copy made from the original in Lambeth Library, by Miss Clark, M.R.I.A., Kilrea.

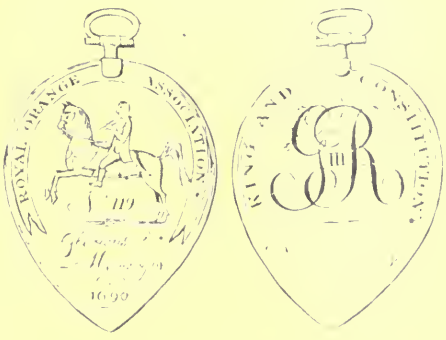
Greaneagham, four miles from Dongladye towards the mountains, whereon a plantation is fit to be made for the safety of that part of the country, where many murthers and robberies have been committed, to the great terror of the poor inhabitants." This is a very significant note, Dunglady being the celebrated fort; and a settlement between it and the mountains would assist in checking the ravages of the woodkerne. There is a modern village called Granaghan in the same place. It will be noted that Warner, or Vernon, is no longer agent. The chief house is occupied by Hartop, who, we learn from Pynnar, was in 1618 the "chief tenant" of the Merchant Taylors' proportion, having taken it for 61 years. Subsequently he is found on a muster-roll of the Mercers of 1630 (?) as subordinate to the chief tenant, Church.

The "Mr. Madder, minister[1]" is no doubt the Oliver Mather, incumbent of Tamlaght O'Crilly, according to the Ulster Visitation Book of the same year, 1622. The parish of Kilreagh, however, was ministered to by Robert Hogg, who resided in it, the old church having been "repayred by ye Company of Mercers, London."

(To be continued).

Miscellanea

Royal Orange Association.

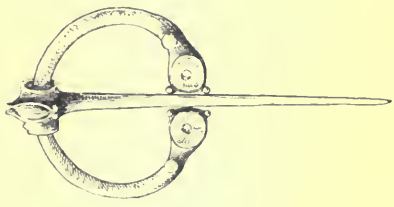


THIS silver badge, still preserved at Richhill, County Armagh, is an early example of an Orange medal. It bears no silver mark to denote its exact date, but is evidently Irish manufacture, probably local, dating from the reign of George III., as indicated on the obverse. The illustration clearly gives all the details of the devices, with the number of the Lodge 119. It is 3½ inches long from the base to the top of the clasp, and 2¼ inches broad, with a slightly raised lip border.

E. J. B.

[1] This Puritan name was common at this time. Under Cromwell there was an Increase Mather, a minister in Magherafelt.

Ancient Irish Bronze Brooch.



The brooch here illustrated recently came into my possession. It is of a not unusual shape, two inches across the circle, the pin four inches long. Where the circle divides there are two little circles, having cavities for stones, as seen in the annexed illustration. It was found in June last by Charles Donnelly in a five feet deep cutting of turf, on the north-west side of Slien-Gallion, in the parish of Lissen, in the county of Derry. F. J. B.

Old Belfast Signboards.

(Note by Isaac W. Ward.)

I feel indebted to John J. Marshall for taking up above subject in supplying independently several of my notes, which lie scattered in various voluminous extracts awaiting to be edited. The George Inn to which he referred (p. 91) was kept by Thomas Hemming, and was situated on the west side of Corn Market, with the rear opening into what was subsequently known as Hammond's Court. I expect this name was a corruption of the landlord Hemming's patronymic. After his decease the George Inn was continued by his widow, Mary Hemming, until her death in 1754, and was probably the principal inn in Belfast before the opening of the Donegall Arms, in Castle Place, in 1752, by Francis Graham. The first meeting relative to the formation of the Belfast Charitable Society was held at the George Inn on Friday, 28 August, 1752, the Sovereign, Margetson Saunders, being in the chair. At that time the Rev. Bernard Ward, rector of Knockbreda, resided in Corn Market, near the George Inn, until he was appointed Incumbent of Loughinisland, County Down, in 1755. No doubt the signboard of the inn bore the portrait of George I. In later times, the Plough Hotel, kept by George Davis, occupied the site in Corn Market.

With regard to Peggy Barclay (mentioned on page 91) as having kept the "Stag's Head" (wherever it was situate on the Shore Road in 1770), there is evidently some mistake, as, in my own recollection of that celebrity having kept the hostelry at the corner of the "Buttermilk Loney," in the early forties of the last century, it would indicate that Peggy was probably in "swaddling clothes" in 1770, instead of serving the Hearts of Steel passing to Belfast.[1] The earliest notice I have seen recorded of Peggy's name was after the death of her husband, James Barclay, about 1808, in Sugarhouse Entry, when she continued the business of the well-known tavern there for two years later, and removed to the Shore Road. In 1796 her husband was arrested for high treason, with seven others, including Thomas Russell, Samuel Neilson, and Henry Haslett (McSkimin's *Annals of Ulster*), but Barclay was afterwards released. The head landlords of the tavern premises in Sugarhouse Entry were Samuel and Andrew McClean, with whom their brother, the well-known Adam, resided from 1792 to 1803 next door to the tavern and nearer High Street. After Peggy Barclay left, the tavern was opened in May 1811 by Tibbald Haylock (an Englishman, I believe), the steward of the Nelson Club, under the management of his brother Robert; but they only kept it for a short time, when it was taken by William Faloon, who remained until he acquired James Ward's interest in the Commercial Hotel, about 1827. He was succeeded in Sugarhouse Entry by J. Prey, and on the latter's death, the business was carried on by his widow until 1839, from which time the well-known Abram Bambridge was the caterer for about thirty years, when he resigned business; and it was taken over by Hugh Rafferty, who had previously kept the Rainbow Tavern in Wilson's Court. In recent times the premises have been worked on the modern bar lines by McGlade.

In addition to above interesting note, Isaac W. Ward has also kindly supplied me with other information, and drawn my attention to some slips occurring in the second portion of my paper on "Old Belfast Signboards."

[1] The host was the same, and so called at a later date "Peggy Barclay's."—Ed.

Forest Lane did not occupy the site of Corporation Street, but was situated along the eastern boundary wall of the old parish graveyard, and later St. George's Church. By a slip Valentine Jones was written for "Val Joyce," whose son was afterwards High Constable. They were contemporaries, and well-known Belfastmen in their day.

Thomas McCabe arrived in Belfast from Lisburn in the summer of 1762, and settled near "The Four Corners" as a watchmaker, advertising that for his watches at £8 and upwards he would give a year's trial before payment.

It may also be of interest to note that the McCracken family removed from High Street in the summer of 1796 to Rosemary Lane, next Winecellar Entry. The date of Dan O'Connell's historic visit to Belfast in 1841 should have been Saturday, 16 January, not the 11th, as given. He was seen by Isaac W. Ward at one of the windows of the Royal Hotel, on the afternoon of Monday, the 18th January, 1848.

J. J. M.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any bearing upon local matters, or upon Irish or general Antiquarian subjects, will be reviewed in this column; Books or Articles for Review to be sent to the Editor.

The Derry Sentinel for 5 April, 1906, contains a nicely written account of Sir Cahir O'Dougherty's castle at Burt, from the well-known pen of the Rev. Samuel Ferguson of Derry. We could not have too many of these local sketches.

* * *

J. H. EAKIN contributes to the *Coleraine Chronicle* of 31 March, 1906, a biographical sketch of Archibald MacSparran, author of the well-known story of Dunluce Castle, entitled *Norman de Borgos*. Much research is here displayed. It has been followed by some further notes.

* * *

A Brief History of the Parish Churches of Portaferry, by G. F. Savage Armstrong (Baird: Belfast, 1906) is a sixteen-page pamphlet containing the parish records of the Savage country. A welcome addition to our minor guides and local sketches.

* * *

Report on the Franciscan Manuscripts preserved at Merchant's Quay, Dublin. Dublin: Thom & Co. 1906. Price 1 s. 4d.

THIS bulky volume contains a mass of information largely relating to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At the dissolution of the religious houses the [illegible] were scattered hither and thither over the land, [illegible] in the Eternal City. Frequent communication passed between them and friends at home, for they never relinquished the hope of being restored to their ancient [illegible]. [illegible] to counterfeit their enemies and to recover their rights. These documents, long preserved in San Isodoro, at Rome, are now made public. Comm. Wadding, MacCaghwell, and the O'Neills are names on every page. A mine of information is here contained.

THE English *Antiquary* for September and October 1906 contains an article on "The Norman Origin of Irish Mottes," by Mrs. E. Armitage, who writes: "One can easily sympathize with the feelings of those who, having always looked upon these mottes as monuments of ancient Ireland, are loath to part with them to the Norman pirate." This English sympathy is oppressive in its ignorance. The writer finds some Norman keeps on earthworks, and then founds a theory. The merest novice in archæology knows full well the Normans never hesitated to take advantage of a fine earthwork; but to attribute such earthworks generally to the Normans shows a simplicity of knowledge quite incomprehensible. The earthworks (including what the writer is pleased so designate "mottes") of Ireland have not been systematically treated, and doubtless never will until we have a proper antiquarian department with funds at its disposal: still, sufficient has been done, and ample is known, to quite disprove such a fallacy as this. Other gratuitous statements—such as "wretched as were the intertribal wars of Ireland"—are interlarded through the article. Let the writer stick to the Saxon imbroglio and the complete Norman conquest of England, the wars of King John's time, or even the Wars of the Roses, and she will have ample material at her disposal, "wretched" or otherwise. Let us take the writer's very first illustration "Antrim—castle modern; close to it is a large motte marked in 25-inch Ordnance map." The Normans had nothing whatever to do with Antrim, and never had a footing there: the O'Neills saw to that. The "large motte" close to it is nothing less than an old Irish fort, like thousands of others over the length and breadth of Ireland, where the Normans never had a stand. Need we say more?

* * *

The Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for June 1906 contains a paper of value and interest by George Coffey on "Two Finds of the Late Bronze Age," made in Glenshesc, near Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, consisting of celt, gouge, pin, knife, and portions of a garment. The latter is both a rare and instructive evidence of our ancient Celtic civilization.

* * *

St. Columba. The Maynooth College magazine for 1906 (price 1*s.*) contains numerous papers, valuable, researchful, and hopeful in many ways. The priesthood of Ireland has opportunities for studying our ancient lore possessed by few others, so it is well to see a good foundation laid when they are students. Such papers as "Assemblies, Sports, and Pastimes in Ancient Ireland" and "The Early Irish Church" reflect the greatest credit on the diligence and research of the writers. We are pleased to see that a good half of the magazine is in the National tongue, which is a grand augury for the future.

* * *

Songs from the Four Winds of Eirinn. By Ethna Carbery. Music set by C. Milligan Fox; pictures by Seaghan Mac Cathmhaoil. Belfast: W. & G. Baird, Ltd. 1906. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

THESE six dainty little booklets are a credit to all concerned—the poet, the music setter, the artist, and the printers. They are Irish of the Irish. The songs are all well known; the airs are old Irish ones, skilfully adapted: the pictures are the best yet made public by one of Belfast's most rising young artists. Take "Mary of Carrick"—look at the lithesome figure, arms straining with the pails, the purple hill and the streaming sunset; or "Beannacht liat," with its twilight figures of love and longing, the circling bay, the little white cottage, and the deep colours of the sunset,—and we feel the artist must have got his brush steeped in the colours of the sky as seen on our Northern coast on a mild June afterglow. It is well to see such work coming out of Ireland, every inch and bit of it our own—our very own.

* * *

Dromana: the Memoirs of an Irish Family. By Thérèse Muir Mackenzie. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker. 1906. Price 5*s.*

THIS is a well written sketchy book of a branch of the Geraldine family, long resident at Dromana, on the Blackwater. Here we have a family record in one house extending over many centuries told in a most readable way, and at the same time having a large historic bearing. The portraits, including that of the old Countess of Desmond, are a valuable addition to the work.

50 Book Plates. By John Vinycomb. Belfast: W. & G. Baird, Ltd. Price 5s.

THIS artistic album is worthy of our Ulster herald. It gives in book form some of his best work, presenting to its happy possessor the diligent, artistic, and accurate work of a real enthusiast for his art. Northern Athens as a whole has no existence, unless, like certain ancient cities, a few redeem the whole. Of this few, John Vinycomb is certainly one. The introductory notes are most useful and explanatory, serving the double purpose of elucidating and pointing out the mysteries of art and heraldry. No Irish library of art and culture is complete without this volume. Of the *ex libris* given, amongst the best are those of William Swanston, Archbishop Walsh, the Linen Hall Library, Nancy MacGillamnire Letts, and the Ulster Club. Many others might be added.

* * *

A Great Archbishop of Dublin, William King, 1650 1729. Edited by Sir Charles Simeon King, Bart. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1906. Price 10s. 6d.

THE future Archbishop was born at Antrim, where his father, James King, had settled. He was schooled at Dungannon; from thence he went to Trinity College. His promotion was rapid, occupying all the high judicial positions then bestowed so freely upon the state episcopate. His letters are well worth perusal, as they deal largely with the Williamite period, and have been carefully edited by a master hand. The book fills a gap in this particular period, and it is well to know the point of outlook taken up by a high state dignitary during the dreary deadness and penal horrors of Queen Anne's reign. The book is furnished by beautiful reproductions of rare portraits.

* * *

The Laggan and its Presbyterianism. By Alexander G. Lecky. Belfast: Davidson & McCormack. 1905.

MORE local history. From such books as this an accurate insight can be obtained of certain peoples in limited areas, and it is well to know it all, especially when it is written from the inside with a loving bias, as this book is. The "impartial historian" is a myth, or at best a poor wishy-washy scribe playing the man with the ass. Let us have colour and belief in our subjects, treating fairly our foes, but never hesitating to adorn with laurels the brows of our heroes. Why should the writer not try to prove St. Columba and St. Eunan to be Presbyterians, and the worthy ministers of the Laggan—Seceders, Burghers, and Anti-Burghers "to be the true successors of these old Irish Evangelists"? Be this as it may, there is much valuable information in the book, and a kindly feeling pervades its pages. The chapters dealing with the Plantation, the Siege of Derry, and the biographical sketches are well done. The book is one that should be in the hands of all Lagganers at home and abroad, and even of those who love every neuk and corner of Ulster. The printing and illustrating are creditable to Belfast.

* * *

The Savage Family in Ulster. By George Frances Savage-Armstrong. London: The Chiswick Press. 1906. Price 21s.

THIS is a ponderous volume with much genealogy in its pages, compiled with care and accurate to a degree. No pains, trouble, or expense has been spared in its production; we only wish it had been printed in Ireland, as the first edition was: it would have lost nothing by its home production. The writer did not live to see it through the press; his sad death occurred just before the fruition of his labour, and so we are the poorer for his loss. As a poet and a writer he occupies a high place amongst his countrymen—a place not easily filled. Of the book itself, no short notice can do it justice. Records and family deeds, ruins and monuments, have been requisitioned for material to fill its pages. It fills a large space in Ulster history, and will be a standard work for generations, more especially for the Norman families of the Ardes. The edition being limited, it will soon be out of print and eagerly sought after. Lovers of family history and topographical lore will prize it, especially as it is one of the best examples of the history of a family and its relation to a province, compiled with zeal and honesty, and impartial accuracy. The illustrative photos by R. Welch, Belfast, serve their purpose well. They are artistic and explanatory of the text.

Poems. By Thomas Boyd. Dublin: O'Donoghue & Co. 1906.

THESE are simple lays, told with true poetic fervour. There is nothing strained or false about them. They prove that nature music is still with us, and the voice of the singer is not stilled, no matter how the world may jostle and push and cheat. Listen to this description of "An Irish Singer":

She sings it in the olden tongue
  That wailed on Deirdre's lips,
That sounded high in Oisin's song,
  And moans our dark eclipse.

She tells of ancient simple things
  That never can grow old:
Of dawn and May-time blossomings,
  And voices of the fold.

* * *

Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art. By John Vinycomb. London: Chapman & Hall. 1906. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

THIS is the last and most exhaustive work from the pen of our well-known citizen. He has lavished much care upon its illustrations, all showing his own special cunning; nor has he spared himself in the text, having searched every mine of knowledge bearing on his subject. To have written thirty-three pages on the dragon alone is a triumph not easily surpassed. It drives one to the conclusion that the writer is *facile princeps* as a herald in our midst: but his fame is not local. Wherever heraldry is studied and used his works have an honoured place, for few have done more than he has in placing heraldry accurately and artistically in its proper light before an educated public. He writes in no dry-as-dust manner; every line has a virility and force not customary in such work. Not only for the writer's sake, but for the way the subject is treated and the deep insight thrown into it, and the bright light of explanation thrown upon it, we heartily commend the work to all our readers.

* * *

Irish Texts Society Caṫṗéim Conġail Cláiṗinġniġ. Edited by Patrick M. MacSuibne. David Nutt. 1904.

No society has done more to place before the reading public our old sagas than this society, and no volume yet published has more of interest for Ulster readers than this, the fifth one. It treats of Emania, Rathlin, and Bruighen Boirche in the Mournes, and all the heroes of the Cuchulainn cycle. The story reflects a civilization which, though transmuted, has not entirely passed away. Its ideals of heroism, of physical endurance, of bravery, of equity, were of no mean order. We are told of Nabgodon that ba cuma leiṡ báṡ ɔ'-ḟaġáil aċt ɡo maiṡiɔ̇ a b̈laɔ̇ ɔo b̈unaɔ̇ "he cared not about dying provided his glory remained." Of Lughaidh Lugaighne the Ardrigh, when challenged by Conghal, it was said ni ṗiġ ɔa n-obaɔh caṫ—"he is no king if he should refuse battle." Such were the high heroics of these great pre-Christian pagans: such were the maxims that fed the race when the Roman Empire was sinking to decay.

The story is not only borne out topographically, but by the evidences still preserved to us in our museums. Time and again we read of the glowing costumes, prancing steeds and flying chariots, of brooches of silver, and gold, and bronze, spears and great martial shields, bells, and bronze horse trappings. We read of the King at Tara rising early, "for it was an obligation for the King of Ireland to see the sun rise over him in Tara," to wash himself in the Heroes well. The whole details of life in the Heroic period are here given to us, utterly [illegible]ting those slanderers who discredit the art, and civilization, and literature of this early [illegible]iod of our history. Our six hundred ounces of gold ornaments, still preserved, accentuate [illegible] this, if that were necessary. The editor has shown diligence, knowledge, and a surpassing [illegible] in his treatment of the story and introductory remarks. How could he otherwise, the [illegible] of him who has lived his life in the Academy in Dublin, with MacSuibne blood in his [illegible]: worthy son of a worthy father.

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